The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Oh, would some sweet bird of the South,
Might build in every cannon's mouth.
Till the only sound from its rusty throat,
Should be the wren's or our bluebird's note.

—Kerr—gone to meet Belknap. Kerr-ect.

—Probably Belknap will not be tried until November.

—The Bristow Club of Cincinnati has 1,135 members.

—The Allegheny's put another feather in their caps yesterday.

—Morrison says he now has little hope of the disposal of the tariff bill this session.

—"Hard times," says the New York *Tribune*, "have made dressmakers more obliging and shoemakers more punctual."

—Rev. Timothy Jenkins, editor of *Cyfaill*, the only Welsh magazine in the country, died last evening, aged seventy-three.

—Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, is to launch a new journalistic craft, called the *Evening Telegraph*, upon the billows, June 1st.

—The Summer duster for gentlemen will have a bird's-eye view of the Centennial on the trailboard and a map of Wagner's Hymn on the front.

—It is thought that the grand parade of Knights Templars in Philadelphia next Thursday will eclipse anything of the kind ever witnessed in the United States.

—The observance of Decoration Day in our community was more general and quietly impressive than has been the case on any similar commemoration for several years.

—After reading Sidney Lanier's cantanta one is obliged to admit that Georgia has had her revenge for the burning of Atlanta and Sherman's march to the sea.—*Chicago Times.*

—They think out in Iowa and Minnesota that the ticket of Blaine and Bristow would suit them uncommonly well. Iowa is willing to sacrifice her favorite son, McCrary, to make way for it.

—The Indians in New Mexico and Arizonia are starving for want of supplies that should be furnished by the Government, but could not be because the House failed to pass the deficiency bill.

—It is both gratifying and instructive to see a $300-a-year economist sitting upon a dry-goods box smoking a 5-cent cigar, and hear him expatiate upon the financial errors of Good, Drew and Vanderbilt.

—The Baltimore *American* says: "Blaine is said to be the first choice of a majority of the members of the Methodist General Conference in Baltimore. They are not a nominating body, but they are good people to have on one's side."

—Whittier's Centennial Hymn was sung in the old Christ Church in Philadelphia last Sunday. This most venerable of Revolutionary edifices was thronged. The ode was well given, a choir of one hundred voices being joined to the chorus of boys.

—Theodore Thomas and the Centennial Managers have fallen out, and Thomas withdraws. Thomas, it seems, wanted to dictate terms of the future, which the managers wouldn't submit and Thomas in high dudgeon withdrew. Public sentiment is against Thomas.

—By the upsetting of a sail boat on a fresh pond in Brighton, Mass., yesterday afternoon, four persons were drowned. Mrs. Dunckler, wife of the proprietor of the Sunny Side House, Brighton, her daughter Maud, and Miss Wilson and her little brother were the victims.

—The base ball fever is epidemic here. Its victims gathered in Union Park yesterday numbered several thousand, who cheerfully accepted a broiling by the sun and were forced into the most enthusiastic expression of hilarious glee. To what base ball uses can humanity come at last!

—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod, after a week of pretty solid work, wound up its labor last night, and to-day its members will separate to their various fields of labor with pleasant memori s of the fraternal interchanges of the annual gathering, and with minds brightened and hearts more encouraged for the work that lies in the future.

—A simple peasant from the wilds of New England was alighting from the cars at the Washington depot, in company with a friend, when the latter pointed out the then distinguished looking person he saw, and exclaimed: "Look, George! there goes one of the greatest statesmen in this country." "Dew tell!" ejaculated the simple peasant. "How much has he stolen?"

—Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the millionaire, and Daniel Drew, the ex-millionaire, are both fast sinking into their last repose. A. T. Stewart has gone, and Astor perished from the face of the earth; such has been the mortality among the wealthy this year. They could not carry their property with them to heaven; and all their wealth could not purchase an hour of life.

—The weather is hot. Though the sun boils the blood of the ardent politician, let not any angry passions be allowed to have sway in his patriotic breast, or he may boil over. It is a solemn matter, selecting a candidate for President, and every one who goes about the business needs to keep his judgment as surely pointed to the right as the needle to the north. Therefore, we caution self-conirol and calmness at this critical period.

—The steamboat bill has been agreed to by the Senate commerce committee, and will be reported in the form in which the measure was passed by the House. It will be taken up by the Senate soon after that body disposes of the pending question of jurisdiction in the Belknap case. If considered prior to the Cincinnati Convention it will, for obvious reasons, escape to some extent the stout opposition usually made to like bills by Senator Conkling, whose antagonism is due to a serious case of Eastern parties.

—As we write our streets are resounding with the martial music of the military bands, which herald the arrival in Philadelphia of the most powerful and widespread of the military orders of Christendom—the Knights Templar. The high and noble purposes of this chivalric organization are well known. Called into existence during the crusades to protect the pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre, and pledged at its origin to chastity, poverty and obedience, no secret order has so well preserved its objects. In these modern days it represents the flower of citizenship, as in medieval times it was the best fruit of chivalry. We cordially welcome the Sir Knights to Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The chronic Eastern question has never before produced such complications among the powers of Europe as it is doing at this moment. The undecided and peculiar position of the British and French Governments has brought confusion over the programme of the three Emperors, and led Turkey to assume an attitude different from that which she held at the time of the Berlin conference a fortnight ago. There is much said of the British naval preparations and movements; but they do not necessarily imply the approach of war. Great Britain means to watch the course of affairs, to let it be known that she has an Eastern policy, and to be ready for anything that may turn up.

—Yesterday the women of New York State presented through Governor Seymour to the Women's Pavilion of the Centennial Exhibition their memorial in honor of the State. It is a banner, 12 by 18 feet in size, made by Tiffany, and is said to be a marvel in embroidery. The central figure is the arms of the State, with two figures of Liberty and Justice presented life-size. Above the motto is the presentation inscription: "From the daughters of New York to their sisters of the Union." and beneath this is the following sentiment: "1776. The Lord God be with us as he was with our fathers. 1876." William Cullen Bryant wrote and ode in honor of the occasion. Mr. Bryant's ode will not be given for publication, but will be struck off on cards as mementoes of the occasion to swell the surplus fund.

—If the dark horse has to win, he will come from the Valley of the Mississippi. Illinois steedr have wonderful going and staying qualities. Think of the fine strains that have come from the prairies—Douglass, the "little giant;" Lincoln, the "rail splitter;" Baker, the "volunteer hero;" Logan, the "trumpet-tongued;" and Ulysses, the "unconditional surrender" captain. There is no better running blood than this prairie stock. If a dark horse is needed let our politicians pick out the one whose rider's colors are Galena lead, who was sired in New England, raised on the prairies and brought into condition in Paris under the fire of the Prussian guns, and whose name, as it may be announced to a shouting convention within the next sixteen days, will be Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois.—*New York Herald.*

—Stewart in the other world seems to have his mind on this—at least Mrs. Stewart is in receipt of numerous letters coming from spiritualists claiming to write under the dictation of her husband. In one of the letters, which is a sample, the writer, berated all those friends of Mrs. Stewart whom she best loved and who, while Mr. Stewart was alive, were his most trustworthy assistants. He stated that they deceived him during life, and begged her, in God's name, to abandon all of them at once and take new friends, the names of whom he gives. The language used is sharp and threatening, calculated to prey severely upon a woman's mind. "Follow my advice at once," says the letter. "I beg you to wait no longer. Do not dare to meet me in this spirit land if you disregard what I say to you. If you do you will suffer more here in one hour than in a life time of trouble on on earth." Judge Hilton is anxious to find out who writes these letters, and if he does som materialistic "spirit" will suffer bodily harm.

FIRST EDITION.

"DECORATION DAY."

How It was Observed in Various Cities.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 30.—There was no organized celebration of Decoration Day at the National Cemetery, but a number of people visited it and placed floral offerings upon the graves.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—The graves at Chaimette were decorated, a national salute fired, and the Federal offices closed at eleven A. M.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The day is cool, breezy, and very pleasant, and in every way favorable for the Decoration Day observances. Business is very generally suspended, and the soldiers' graves in all the cemeteries are being decorated by the various Posts of the G. A. R. At the Exposition grounds special musical services in honor of the day take place, but aside from this no special feature marks the day.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 30.—The ceremony of decorating soldiers' graves was performed this afternoon by Forsyth Post G. A. R., after which a public meeting was held at the Opera House, with exercises appropriate to the occasion. Business was generally suspended during the afternoon.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Decoration Day was never so generally observed before in this city. Very few large places of business were open, and these closed as the day advanced. All public offices, banks, exchanges, schools, &c., were closed throughout the day. City Hall was enveloped in bunting and the National flag was at half-mast over every hotel and many private residences. Early in the morning the several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, with detachments of militia and numerous wagons laden with flowers, assembled at rendezvous, and soon afterwards were begun the duties of the day by the decoration of Washington's statute, Lincoln's statue and Worth's monument on the march to the ferry. On the way to the cemeteries Montgomery's tomb, Emmett's tomb and Lawrence monument were decorated. Crossing the South Ferry the procession was detached, portions proceeding to Greenwood, Cypress Hill, Holy Cross, Evergreen and other cemeteries, where, after addresses, prayer and music, they had each assembled, strewed flowers over the graves of soldiers, Federal and Confederate.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Executive Departments of the National Government and the offices of the District Government were closed to-day, Decoration Day being observed as a close holiday. The Grand Army of the Republic, having charge of the arrangements, marched to Arlington cemetery, and after strewing flowers over the graves of soldiers assembled near the main entrance, where addresses were made, prayer offered, a hymn sung, and the children from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home sang appropriate pieces.

Senator Morton was under an engagement to deliver an address at the decoration services at Wilmington, N. C., but was detained by his official duties. He, however, sent an address by a special messenger last night, and it was read there to-day.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves in the National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, four teen miles below the city, was performed this afternoon. Although the day was not observed as a holiday, several thousand people were on the ground. Addresses were delivered in English and German by both Federal and Confederate officers, and the exercises being interspersed with appropriate music, after which all the graves in the Cemetery were lavishly strewn with flowers, wreaths, &c., there was no discrimination between Federal, Confederate or colored.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed here very generally. A large number of business houses were closed, flags displayed, &c. The military organizations of the city participated in the decoration ceremonies. The day was clear and pleasant.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—The graves of Union soldiers at London Park and other cemeteries in the vicinity were strewn with flowers to-day. The ceremonies were participated in by a much larger number than for some years past. An oration was delivered by Hon. H. O. Pratt, M. C. from Wisconsin, and an address by Hon. Wiley Wells, M. C. from Mississippi.

Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30.—At the memorial ceremonies to-day there were 3,000 persons in the procession. Governor Bragden was on the stand. An address by Senator Morton was read by a friend, Senator Morton being detained at Washington.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed by the closing of banks, exchanges and other principal places of business, a procession to the cemetery, decorating of graves, addresses, and memorial services this evening. The flags of the city were at half mast during the day.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—The graves of Federal dead at the National Cemetery were decorated by both ex-United States and ex-Confederate soldiers. About forty Mexican soldiers were in attendance. Col. Leon Truesdale, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, representing them, made a patriotic and appropriate address, as did other speakers.

Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30. — Decoration Day was generally observed. The five hundred soldiers' graves at Green Lawn Cemetery were handsomely decorated with mountain laurel and rare flowers. Gov. Hayes presided over the ceremonies, and delivered a three minute address. During the decoration a national salute was fired.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Reports from points in the Northwest indicate that Decoration Day has been much more generally observed than usual. In this city it was taken as a holiday by many persons, though few houses outside of the banks and Government buildings were closed.

Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed more generally than ever before. There was a large procession, and formal exercises in the Opera House, which was filled to overflowing. Business was generally suspended in the afternoon.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 30.—The graves of Federal soldiers were decorated here to-day with the usual ceremonies. There was a large and interested assembly of persons in attendance. An oration was delivered by W. C. Goodloe, the "Blue Grass Orator."

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed with the usual ceremonies at Spring Grove Cemetery to-day, but with the exception of the postoffice and other National offices, business was not suspended.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

A Probability of Its Postponement Until November.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The opinion is expressed that the Belknap impeachment trial will be postponed until November next, when the Senate will reassemble for that special purpose. It is probable that the trial will continue six weeks or two months. To go on with it now would prolong the session of Congress until the latter part of August or first of September, as in addition to the time consumed by the trial, a month or six weeks will be required to finish up absolutely necessary legislative business—of passing annual appropriation bills. Grave doubts are expressed by many whether, in view of the fact that less than two-thirds of the Senate have voted in favor of jurisdiction, there is nothing to be gained by proceeding with the trial at all. Very eminent legal authorities, who have no connections with the proceedings, assert that twenty-nine Senators who yesterday voted against taking jurisdiction will not be precinded by the Senate action from voting "not guilty" on this jurisdictional ground when the final issue is presented.

A Strike Averted.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The steel workmen in the Union Rolling Mills, who to the number of two hundred and twenty inaugurated a strike yesterday, which threatened to end in the entire suspension of the company's operations, and to throw seven hundred men out of employment, returned to work to-day, having given up their intention of securing an advance of from ten to fifteen per cent. in wages. Only the ringleaders were refused work.

The Recent Cabinet Changes.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The understanding is that all the recent Cabinet changes will take practical effect from the 1st of June. Cameron is expected to take charge of the War Department on the 1st of the coming month. Judge Pierrepont will leave for England on the 22d of June.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 30.—At last night's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the overture in regard to reducing the representation of the General Assembly was rejected by the Presbyteries—19 to 101.

An overture on the Polity of the Church was adopted, after an amendment making the representation one bishop and one elder to every fifty ministers, and the Assembly adjourned.

The Assembly to-day, on the overture in reference to the observance of the Christian Sabbath, urged the sanctification of this day by all churches, and adopted a resolution approving of the use of the word "Sabbath" in preference to that of Sunday. In relation to the overture from the trustees of the Lincoln University, it was recommended that greater care be exercised in the selection of young men for that institution. The whole matter of trials of judicial case was referred to a special committee, with the Moderator as Chairman. The subject of representation was referred to a special committee, to report to the next Assembly.

The election of elders for limited periods, and the displacement of standing elders thereby, unless re-elected, was recommended. The answer to the overture from Wooster and Blairsville, and the overture from the Synod of Central Illinois, asking for modifications of the directory of worship, was taken up, but the session adjourned before action was taken. It was then resolved that the Assembly adjourn *sine die* at twelve o'clock to-morrow.

This afternoon Rev. Dr. Prime acknowledged the receipt of a telegram from the Southern Assembly, containing intelligence that they had taken some action in regard to fraternal relations between the two bodies.

The Mileage Committee's report showed that one hundred and fifty-eight Presbyteries had all paid in, and the total amount collected was $24,834; paid to commissions, $23,263; to Centennial Committee, $60, leaving a balance of $1,509, which was turned over to the Treasurer of the Assembly. The Mileage assessment for 1877 was fixed at five cents per capita. The report was adopted.

The subject of a change of directory was then taken up again, and after some discussion was laid on the table.

Overtures favoring a change in the form of benevolent statements caused considerable debate, and a motion to restore the form of statistical tables existing prior to 1875 was adopted.

The overture from Rochester requesting that a column for women's work be placed in the statistical report was submitted. After some discussion a motion to lay the matter on the table was lost, as was also a motion to adopt the report.

The report of the Standing Committee on Church Erection showed successful progress. The receipts of the year were $125,000. Applications had been received from 206 churches, amounting to $139,600. The appropriations to churches were $70,000. They stood to-day ready to pay all they had promised.

At the evening session the report of the Standing Committee on Church Erection was again taken up, and its adoption moved. Rev. Mr. Walworth moved that aid receiving churches who propose to have houses of worship be advised to confer with their respective presbyteries in regard to the style of architecture and location. Referred to the Board of Erection. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Benevolence submitted a report, referring to the work of the Synodical committee on benevolence out of the church, and setting forth that the Board of Home Missions would need $350,000, sustentation for the year $100,000, foreign missions $500,000, Freedmen $100,000, ministerial relief $100,000, church erection $100,000, publication $50,000, and education $120,000. Portions of the resolutions attached to the report were adopted, and the remaining part laid over until to-morrow for action.

Methodist General Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—The Methodist General Conference to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Bishops to appoint a commission of six members and six laymen to confer with other Methodist churches on fraternity and union.

The Committee on Book Concern were instructed to nominate a local sub-committee.

The report of the Committee on Religious Corporations was taken up. First. It recommends the incorporation of the annual conferences to secure the advantages offered by the statutes of the several States in regard to religious corporations, in order to hold lands donated to the church. Second. It defines the relation to the Trustees of church corporations to other officers of the church. Third. It makes provision for the sale of church property no longer needed or used for church purposes. The report was adopted, and several paragraphs of the Discipline on these subjects amended to conform to the recommendation of the committee.

The report of the Committee on Revision of the Hymn Book was next considered. The committee are unanimously of the opinion that a thorough revision of the hymn book would be immediately demanded, and recommended that a committee of fifteen to make such revision be appointed by the Board of Bishops, the committee to be selected with reference to location for division into three sections of five each, for working purposes. No hymn now in use shall be excluded without a vote of three-fourths of the members, and no new hymn not now in the collection introduced unless by a similar vote. A number of amendments were offered and rejected, and the report adopted.

General J. B. Weaver offered a preamble, reciting that a proposition is now pending in Congress to request the President to negotiate for an additional article in the treaty now existing between the United States and the Empire of China, together with a resolution protesting against the President of this nation negotiating any treaty that will place a barrier to the entrance of missionaries into the Empire of China. The Conference refused to entertain the paper.

Rev. Dr. Myers, chairman of the commission from the Church South to treat on the questions at issue between the two churches, was introduced.

Members of the General Book Committee, Missions Committee, Church Extension and Freedman's Aid Committee were named and confirmed, and the Conference took a recess.

At the afternoon session report No. 6, of the Committee on Missions, as to whether any change in the Discipline providing for the support of missions was necessary, recommended that a missionary society, duly incorporated, be substituted for the present system of support through churches and congregations, and that an office of Superintendent of Missions in Foreign Countries be created. Adopted.

Reports 6 and 7, of the Committee on Episcopacy, were adopted. The first recommends that present bishops be continued on the effective list. The second recommends that this conference elects no bishops.

The action of Bishop Andrews in selecting Des Moines as his residence, instead of Council Bluffs or Omaha, was approved.

Report No. 7, of the Committee on Itinerancy, was adopted. It treats of district conferences, and prescribes the order of business therein. No important change is made in the Discipline on this subject.

The Board of Bishops were authorized to appoint fraternal delegates to corresponding bodies.

Reports from the Committee on Episcopacy and Committee on Book Concern in regard to raising a fund for the support of Bishops were debated, the point being whether the fund should be taken from the Book Concern or collected from the churches. It was finally decided that the sum required for this purpose shall be apportioned among the several annual charges, and it shall be the duty of the annual conferences to see that the amounts assessed on the different appointments be raised and forwarded quarterly to the Book Agents. The amount apportioned to each charge shall be a pro rata claim with that of stationed preachers and presiding elders, and the latter shall be entitled to their allowance only to the extent to which the claims of Bishops are met. The Bishops were authorized to submit to the annual conferences the questions of amending paragraph 95 of the Discipline (known as the third restrictive rule) by giving the annual conferences authority to fix the number of presiding elders' districts, and to report the vote to the next General Conference.

Adjourned.

American Sunday School Union.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The American Sunday School Union held its fifty-second anniversary this afternoon and evening at the Academy of Music. Rev. Richard R. Newton, D. D., presided at the first meeting, and addresses were made by Stephen Paxson, of Missouri, Rev. John McCullough, of Kentucky, Rev. Thomas Wright, of Michigan, and T. G. Ensign, of Illinois, Missionaries and Superintendents of the Society.

Hon. Joshua Nye, of Maine, presided at the evening meeting, and addresses were made by Sir Charles Reade, M. P., of England, Rev. Daniel March, D. D., of Philadelphia, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Ohio, and Rev. W. P. Pendleton, of Missouri. The Academy was crowded to overflowing at both meetings. The record of its work in the past year shows that 1,236 new schools have been formed and 3,216 other schools visited and aided, which have a membership of 228,345. This work has been done in thirteen States and Territories. In permanent results the Secretary counts this one of the best years of its labor.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Sultan Loses His Throne.

A BLOODLESS BUT SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION.

The Programme of the New Ruler.

The Sultan Deposed.

LONDON, May 30.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Berlin says a telegram has been received there from Constantinople announcing that the Sultan has been dethroned, and that Murad Effendi has been proclaimed Sultan.

The following dispatch confirming the report telegraphed from Berlin of the Sultan's dethronement has been received:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—It is officially announced that at the unanimous wish of the people, Abdul A ziz has been dethroned, and the heir presumptive, Murad Effendi, proclaimed Sultan."

LONDON, May 30.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* learns, by a private telegram, that the revolution in Constantinople was effected without disturbance of the public tranquility.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said the Turkish Ambassador at London and the English Ambassador at Constantinople had informed Lord Derby, Foreign Minister, of the dethronement of the Sultan and the proclamation of Murad Effendi as his successor.

No further particulars of the movement have been received, but a simultaneous telegram from Salonica announces that the Softas have attacked and burned Bihacs, in Bosnia, killing three hundred and fifty Turks. In another encounter in the same neighborhood the Turks were defeated, leaving one hundred and twenty dead on the field.

Irish Sportsmen for America.

DUBLIN, May 30.—The University boat club has organized an under graduates crew for Saratoga. A team of cricketers of the best men of Dublin and provincial clubs will go to America in August.

Winslow.

LONDON, May 30.—In the House of Commons the Government to-morrow will ask for Winslow's further demand pending Secretary Fish's reply to Earl Derby's last note.

It is expected that the Ministers' answer to-night to Sir William Vernon Harcourt's question regarding the correspondence on the Winslow case will throw some light on the course the Government intends pursuing hereafter.

Stock Gambling Ambassadors.

LONDON, May 30.—In the House of Commons this evening Hanbury gave notice that he would at an early date call attention to the circumstances under which certain foreign Ministers, while enjoying immunities incident to their position, served as directors of certain private companies.

Elections in France.

PARIS, May 30.—Seven Radicals and one Conservative have been elected members of the Municipal Council in place of Counsellors elected Deputies.

Central American War Ended.

PANAMA, May 31.—The war between Gutalmala and San Salvador is ended. A preliminary treaty of peace was concluded at Chalchurapa on the 25th of April. The treaty stipulates that President Valle and General Gonzales, the Vice President of San Salvador, shall abdicate. Valle shall call a junta of respectable Salvadorians, who shall name a provisional President. This provisional President shall within ten days call an election, to take place within a month, of President and other officers of state. After this call has been made the troops of Guatamala will withdraw from San Salvador. In the meantime the cities of Santa Ana and San Miguel will be occupied by the Guatamalian forces.

MINOR FOREIGN ITEMS.

HENRI ROCHEFORT is seriously ill at Geneva with dropsy of the heart.

MRS. MINA JURY, a sister of the Tichborne claimant, and one of the witnesses against him in the famous trial, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, having been convicted of stealing.

Effendi's Welcome to the Throne.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—The dethroned Sultan is kept under guard in a kiosque at the extremity of the Seraglio. The Ministers informed Murad Effendi that he was proclaimed Sultan on Monday night. A popular demonstration took place next morning, but no resistance was offered to the change of regime. Perfect tranquility now prevails. Both Christians and Mussulmen express great satisfaction at the change. The city will be illuminated to-night. The festivities will continue three days.

How It Was Received in Paris.

PARIS, May 30.—The *Le Temps* states that the message in cipher notifying the Turkish Embassy here of the deposition began as follows: "We, Aziz, acting probably with the wishes of a majority of our subjects, abdicate." This was immediately communicated to the Duc De Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Embassy then received a message stating that the Softas first required the Sultan to relinquish the title of Caliph, which rendered him inviolable. The Sultan soon afterwards abdicated.

The New Sultan's Policy.

Le Temps adds that Murad, the new Sultan, is disposed to remove Hussein Avni Pasha, the present Minister of War, because he favored the project of Abdul Aziz to make the son, instead of the nephew, heir to the throne.

The Russian Ambassador has visited the Duc de Cazes. The latter gave assurance that France would contribute by every means in her power to the maintenance of peace and the preservation of the good understanding between the powers. The news of the revolution in Constantinople is well received in both political and financial circles. It is believed that the settlement of the Eastern difficulties is thereby facilitated. It is stated that the new Turkish Ministry will comprise Midhat Pasha as Grand Vizier, and Saduyk Pasha, at present Embassador to France, Minister of Finance.

According to reports published in Cologne, Midhat Pasha and the Grand Vizier were at the head of the Constitutional movement. Murad has accepted three of the propositions submitted to him, viz: The institution of a permanent Assembly of notables, the abolition of the Seraglio, and reduction of the civil list to 5,000,000 piastres.

International Conference.

It is reported here that England is willing to agree to the holding of an International conference on the Eastern question.

The Cause of the Dethronement.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says the succession of Murad to the Ottoman throne is generally considered as meaning less to Russia instigating Servia and Montenegro to immediate warfare.

A correspondent at Rome says it is reported that the Italian Government has received an invitation from England to come to an arrangement for united action in the East.

The Paris *Estaffle* reports that Lord Derby has informed the Turkish Embassador that England is prepared to accept an international conference provided the programme is set forth beforehand.

France's Advice to the New Sultan.

LONDON, May 31.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says an official dispatch from the Grand Vizier announces that the Turkish Cabinet signed the deposition of the Sultan. The deposition was accomplished during the night. The Duc De Cazes, immediately on receiving the news of the act, formally instructed the French Embassador at Constantinople to exert his influence to induce the new Government to hasten a pacific solution of the difficulties. The Duke pointed out that Murad was free from embarrassing engagements. His succession would naturally involve a suspension of hostilities, and an armistice was in no way inconsistent with the dignity of the Government. The Embassador was therefore directed to urge the Porte to avail itself of the opportunity to immediately enter into negotiations with the insurgents, make concessions judged equitable and necessary, and thereby avoid the necessity of making them under the pressure of the powers.

The *Times'* correspondent adds: If one may judge by these steps of the French Government, and if, as must be hoped, other Governments are acting in the same way, the deposition of Aziz will be an immense step towards the solution of the existing difficulties.

A Russian View.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Russian Telegraphic Agency states that the Sultan's deposition has been received as an opportune occasion for a peaceful settlement, which is desired by all the powers.

Five Powers Acting.

A telegram from Pesth to the *Times* asserts that five powers were to present an identical note at Constantinople yesterday (Tuesday) recommending a two months' armistice. The occurrence of the revolution probably prevented its presentation.

Prince Milan's Advice.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says it is rumored that Prince Milan had advised the Consuls at Belgrade that he will issue a note declaring Servia has no choice other than to lead the insurrection or perish.

Resignation Rumor.

The same dispatch says a rumor is circulating that Count Andrassy is about to resign, and Herr Trautmansdorf will succeed him.

A Defensive and Offensive Alliance.

LONDON, May 31.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that M. Plamonac, the Montenegrin Minister of War, had an interview with Baron Rodich at Ragusa, on Sunday, when he informed the Austrian Government that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between Servia, Salonica, Montenegro and Greece. M. Plamonac was also understood to intimate that Crete would rise and support the movement in Northern Turkey. Altogether the situation is regarded as drawing to a crisis. While the Porte confidentially informs the powers that no armistice will be conceded on the conditions proposed by the Berlin memorandum, the Insurgent leaders loudly declare they will continue to fight until independence is achieved.

The official Russian *Invalide* seconds these movements by the declaration that England's refusal to join the Northern powers cannot but bring on difficulties.

A Demand from Germany.

Germany has requested Turkey to pay $60,000 indemnity to the family of Consul Abbott.

Murad's Pledge.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Times* says Murad is pledged to a constitutional Government.

Election Investigation in France.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—The Committee of the Assembly investigating the election of Count Mou, a Legitimist Deputy from Morbihan, have resolved, with one dissenting vote, to report in favor of invalidation.

Protestant School Closed in Spain.

LONDON, May 30.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Madrid says a Protestant school in the Province of Pantevidra has been closed by order of the Minister of Justice at the request of the Clerical authorities.

Fighting in Bosnia.

LONDON, May 30.—A special dispatch to the *Telegraph* from Paris says the insurgents have attacked and burned Bihacs, in Bosnia, killing three hundred and fifty Turks. In another encounter in the same neighborhood the Turks were defeated, leaving one hundred and twenty dead on the field.

Irish Sportsmen for America.

DUBLIN, May 30.—The University boat club has organized an under graduates crew for Saratoga. A team of cricketers of the best men of Dublin and provincial clubs will go to America in August.

Winslow.

LONDON, May 30.—In the House of Commons the Government to-morrow will ask for Winslow's further demand pending Secretary Fish's reply to Earl Derby's last note.

It is expected that the Ministers' answer to-night to Sir William Vernon Harcourt's question regarding the correspondence on the Winslow case will throw some light on the course the Government intends pursuing hereafter.

Stock Gambling Ambassadors.

LONDON, May 30.—In the House of Commons this evening Hanbury gave notice that he would at an early date call attention to the circumstances under which certain foreign Ministers, while enjoying immunities incident to their position, served as directors of certain private companies.

Elections in France.

PARIS, May 30.—Seven Radicals and one Conservative have been elected members of the Municipal Council in place of Counsellors elected Deputies.

Central American War Ended.

PANAMA, May 31.—The war between Gutalmala and San Salvador is ended. A preliminary treaty of peace was concluded at Chalchurapa on the 25th of April. The treaty stipulates that President Valle and General Gonzales, the Vice President of San Salvador, shall abdicate. Valle shall call a junta of respectable Salvadorians, who shall name a provisional President. This provisional President shall within ten days call an election, to take place within a month, of President and other officers of state. After this call has been made the troops of Guatamala will withdraw from San Salvador. In the meantime the cities of Santa Ana and San Miguel will be occupied by the Guatamalian forces.

GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.

One Thousand Houses Burned to Ashes—Many Families Rendered Homeless—The Fire Still Raging.

QUEBEC, May 30.—A fire started in Scott street this afternoon, and is now raging. Fifty houses have been destroyed. The efforts of the firemen appear useless, and owing to prevailing high winds and the amount of inflammable material in the neighborhood it is feared that the greater part of the St. Louis suburb will be destroyed.

6 P. M.—The fire continues to rage with unabated fury. Already the houses destroyed may be counted by hundreds. Almost the whole population of the lower part of St. Louis suburb are homeless, and hundreds of poor sufferers will be compelled to pass the night in open fields. Thousands of people are on the streets, viewing the fire. The water was turned off from the wood when the fire started, which will account for its rapid spread. The Asylum of the Good Shepherds is now out of danger.

The fire is now (10 P. M.) still burning fiercely, but is somewhat under control. The high wind of the afternoon has moderated, and a good supply of water is now available. The fire has passed through the centre of St. Louis suburb, extending from the extreme western limit to the eastern limit, facing the fortifications, then southerly to the Grand Alee and northerly to the third street south of St. John street. No estimate of the loss can be made to-night. The number of houses burnt may be put down as 1,000, and the loss will reach one million dollars. The fields adjacent to the commercial district are covered with goods of all descriptions.

SPEAKER KERR'S DOWNFALL.

The Facts in the Case Known in New York for Two Months.

NEW YORK, May 30.—District Attorney Bliss was before the Congressional Committee on the administration of the Department of Justice yesterday, and in the course of his examination an informal discussion took place, in which the charges against Speaker Kerr were referred to by Bliss. On being questioned by Mr. Caulfield, Bliss said he was supposed mainly responsible for Harney's appearance at Washington as a witness. He (Bliss) had known the facts in possession of Harney for about two months. He had communicated them to Bass, a member of the committee. Harney was Appraiser Darling's right-hand man. When Darling's connection with the Third Avenue Savings Bank was under investigation, an effort was made to stop the investigation by a threat that if Harney's connection with the affairs of the bank was exposed he would make some very damaging revelations about Kerr. Bliss said Bass had told him he would not present any charges against Kerr unless they seemed to be well founded, and that he (Bliss) had carefully questioned Harney in regard to his relations with Kerr.

SPORTS ON THE TURF.

The Races at Madison, Ind.

MADISON, IND., May 30.—The races have proved a splendid success so far, and everybody is delighted. In the three minute race, the hackney horse Tom Henderson, of Edenburg, won the purse in 2:43½. In running race Kilbourne carried off the prize in 1:46½. Friday will be the grand day for a purse af $1,200, free to all trot. Six entries have been made.

The Races at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The Belmont Driving Park Association opened their new track to-day in the presence of 3,000 people. The race for the 2:22 class was won by Jno. H.; time 2:24, 2:24, 2:24½, 2:24½, 2:26½ and 2:27¼. The first heat was a dead between Jno. H. and Bella. Bella won the second, Jno. H. the third, Huntress the fourth, and John H. the fifth and sixth heats. The second race, for the 2:30 class, was won by Slowgo; time 2:25, 2:25, 2:25, 2:25, 2:26, 2:27 and 2:28. Slowgo won the fourth, sixth and seventh heats, Billy Ray the first and second, Blue Mare the third, and Richard the fifth. On Friday Goldsmith Maid will trot against her great performance of 2:14, after which she will retire from the turf.

THE BOARD OF PARDONS.!!

No Meeting Until the 1st of August.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 30, 1876.

The official announcement is made to-day that there will be no meeting of the Board of Pardons on Tuesday, the 6th of June, the Board having rescinded their resolution to meet on that day, and adjourned to meet on Tuesday, the first day of August. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

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THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Grand Parade in Philadelphia To-morrow—An Imposing Demonstration Anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The reunion and parade of the Knights Templar on Thursday will form a very imposing demonstration. One hundred and fifty Commanderies have officially announced that they will participate. Many commanderies have already arrived and others are to arrive this afternoon, to-night and to-morrow. Among the arrivals to-day are those of Allegheny and the Grand Commanderies of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Jas. H. Hopkins, Grand Master of the United States, arrived this afternoon from Washington, D. C., with T. Hulbert, Deputy Grand Master of the United States. Dr. J. M. Fowler, Past Grand Commander of Tennessee, Eugene B. Myers, Eminent Commander of Apollo Commandery, Chicago, are among the distinguished Knights already in town. The Grand Commandery of South Africa is also here.

DIED.

BURNS—On Monday morning, May 29th, at 9 o'clock, FRANK, son of Samuel and Catharine Burns, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 85 Rush street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock. The remains to be taken to Steubenville, Ohio.

FLEEGER—On Monday, May 29, at 11.15 A. M., HARRIET FLEEGER, in the 40th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, 174 North avenue, Allegheny City, on WEDNESDAY at 10:30 A. M.

WHAT IS ACCOMPLISHED BY

VEGETINE.

When the blood becomes weak and imp

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

THE fight against TILDEN in New York, even among the Democratic press, is earnest and and positive, and gives promise of his defeat at St. Louis. The *Express* and *World* have been turned against him, and we suspect that MORRISSEY and others, who at least wield political power and money have set out to compass his defeat. Just what is the cause of this outbreak we are at a loss to determine. At the New York State Convention, there was no virulent feeling, although there was a contest between KELLY and MORRISSEY. We do not, like some other papers, believe that TILDEN'S reform propensities have been the cause of this, as his devotion to reform is not at all likely to kill him. There is a political break in his ranks, founded on some form of disagreement as yet undivulged. It will result in his defeat either at St. Louis or at the polls.

THE developments against Speaker KERR, in connection with the reception of money for securing a military office for a man, has in it, whatever may be the outcome, a touch of poetic justice. The Democracy have been full of a spirit of vengefulness toward Republican officials—hunting them with a pertinacity that was unprecedented. In the meantime, unsought and unasked, witnesses come forward who declare that their Speaker, reputedly the purest man they have, has taken money for securing office for a man. So far, the evidence is definite and positive. It is but fair, however, to say that Mr. KERR totally denies the charge, and professes his ability to clear himself of it. Yet the fact that it is made, and thus far so well sustained, shows that there is work for prominent Democrats to do to keep their own records clear. This game of investigation has set many tongues to wagging, and others beside Republicans are hurt.

DECORATION DAY was so generally observed yesterday, that all impressions that reverence for it was fading out were summarily put aside. In all parts of the country the same earnestness and attention were manifested as in former years, and the work of decoration was kindly performed, by willing hands. The proper observance of the day shows that the grateful remembrances of the war still survive. Whether those who are dead fell in actual conflict, or, having served out their terms of service, returned and peacefully died, the claim they have upon our kindly remembrances grows out of the fact that they imperiled their lives in the service of the country. And we believe that most of those who willingly volunteered were moved by the impulse of unselfish patriotism. That they fought well the battle fields of the war testify. So long as the country stands, united and free, their memories should receive the yearly honor of flowers and reverence, not merely from surviving comrades, but all who love their country.

DEMOCRATIC idols seem to be falling, one by one. TILDEN has rebellion in his ranks in the Empire State, KERR is accused of taking money for his influence, and MORRISON, the leader, is pronounced a failure. His own district denounces him, while the party at large coolly whistles him down the wind. His tariff bill was a failure, his speech in its support of no moment, and his entire career, thus far, an unmitigated blunder. He is in bad odor among his associates for his pertinacity in bringing forward topics they do not desire to meet, thus compelling them to openly refuse to deal with measures they would rather avoid. For to kill a measure like the tariff, after it has been supported by MORRISON in a set speech, is as bad for the party as to have passed it. The leader of the House proves to be a marplot, continually interfering with the plans of his colleagues. So he is under a cloud—a fallen idol. The experiment of using raw material for the prominent offices and the leadership of the House has not proved a distinguished success. RANDALL, WOOD, COX and others would have been more prudent, at the least, had they been entrusted with leadership. But there were other fish to fry. The Presidency was coming on, and the new men had their views. They were intending to entirely destroy the Republican party, and lift the Democracy up, till their purity and beauty would be the cynosure of all eyes. What they have done is done. Two or three of their appointees are in disgrace; others have been dismissed, and even the names of the leaders are regarded with scorn. Such is the fruit of a single session of Congress, and its effect on the Presidential struggle will be as potent.

IT IS possible that the trouble brought to the door of Speaker KERR may either check the spirit of license, with which investigations have been pursued, or learn the Democracy that their own side is involved in danger. We have not, as yet found a Republican journal that gloats over the charges sworn to against Mr. KERR, the feeling being that of regret that he should be so unhappily involved, and of hope that he may honorably extricate himself. Yet the Democratic press, while strongly palliating the charges against him, and seeking to create the impression that he is unjustly accused, manifest unqualified gratification over the charges that are so unmercifully and dishonorably pressed against BLAINE. All the case against him was made up several days ago; yet the committee retains the case, and apparently invites any who are willing to hazard gossip, to call and tell their story. The Arkansas witnesses illustrate our point. But while their malice and falsehoods are swiftly dissipated, the testimony against Mr. KERR is not so speedily disposed of. True, he has denied the statements made, but there are circumstances backing up the sworn statements of HARNEY that need to be fairly met. For example, it is not denied that some one introduced GREEN to KERR; that GREEN was from New York, and not from KERR'S district; that KERR interested himself quite unusually to get him an appointment in the army; that GREEN paid to HARNEY a given sum of money; that HARNEY was the man who introduced him to KERR, who denies he ever saw HARNEY. The latter swears he paid the money to KERR, and the latter denies. Without explaining, further than we now have, the case against KERR has strength in it. We have no desire that he should fall; but why do not the Democracy treat Republicans more decently? The hunt after them has grown to be indecent. If the fact that their own people need to look after besmirched reputations does not inspire a sense of propriety among the Democratic Investigating Committees, it will illustrate the truth that they are grossly and irreparably stupid.

IT IS evident that England at any rate regards a war in European Turkey as imminent, and is making very active and extensive preparations for it. The belief does not obtain with her that the efforts of the great powers will amount to anything, and hence the necessity of preparations for the war that is prospectively at hand. The singular feature of the affair is the magnitude of the operations of England. From the quantity of cartridges and ammunition sent to Malta, Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean fleet, and the army put in condition for service, the iron-clads undergoing repairs, the Ministry evidently expect a severe contest with some of the Great Powers beside Turkey. The vigor with which the Sclavic races are preparing for a great war with Turkey, leads to the impression that the Turkish Empire may collapse when there will be a scramble for the spoils. In this England will be very largely interested. She has, through her capitalists large investments in Turkish funds, which she will seek to secure, in some way. It is claimed that she will seize Egypt, but this will only secure what that country owes her; while she would hardly risk the breaking of friendly relations with France by seizing Egypt entire, on account of her Turkish claim, when France has been her ally, heretofore, on that subject. It is rather probable that she will take an active part in securing her claim on Turkey direct. In this France has no interest, her citizens having no investments in Turkish property. Hence England would be involved along with Austria, Russia, Germany, and Italy, but whether in a friendly or unfriendly manner remains to be seen. Thus far she does not agree with the ANDRASSY plan, but there is not positive unfriendliness growing out of it.

LITIGATING WILLS.

THE number of persons claiming to be relatives of the late A. T. STEWART, and their peculiar letters, afford much amusement, it is said, to Judge HILTON, but it is an absolute evil, which while it may be laughingly put aside, deserves to be severely checked. The legal squabble over the ANNEKE JANS estate illustrates how far these would-be claimants and relatives would go in such matters. Shyster lawyers have been sustained by the hard earnings of those who have been persuaded that they have some chance to obtain something from that estate. For years a *quasi* litigation has been kept up, and there is no more prospect for success on the parts of the claimants than there was at the outset. Suits at law are said to be threatened against the STEWART will; and if these can be brought forward, long-continued litigation may ensue. There is, we judge, no prospect of breaking the will, but the mere hope of doing it, inspires a number of persons to take gamblers' chances, in the hope of sudden riches. There is an amazing amount of impudence in all such efforts, in connection with which we do not pretend to know within just what limits of consanguinity, the right exists of testing wills, and claiming the benefits of a deceased relative's wealth; but when the relationship was so distant that it was unrecognized in the life time of the parties, it may be safely set down as of no consequence.

Apropos of this is another subject, that of lawers taking such cases, and promoting litigation merely for the purpose of gaining a fee. We are well aware that reputable lawers will not do it, particularly if the only hope entertained is that of a contingent fee. Yet there are those who will inaugurate wearisome and annoying litigation, when they know there is not propriety or justice in the suit. Should not such persons be debarred? Does not the profession of the law suffer, where so many black sheep are to be found? True, they are usually singled out and known, but this does not prevent them from filching money from speculative clients, or from annoying honest persons, who should be free from legal assault. At the Tombs in New York, and in every city of even moderate population, such creatures are found, who will enter suits upon a contingent fee, and who worry and annoy parties who should be protected by law against such persecutions. The evil is said to be growing in magnitude, and to deserve severe remedies in the way of checks. But the whole procedure of grasping after estates to which those not included in the will may not be entitled, has grown to be a bad feature of our American life.

THE SABBATH AGITATION.

The meetings held in this city and Allegheny in the interest of keeping the Centennial closed on the Sabbath, were successful in attendance and spirit. We judge some of the addresses were too long and abstract for the popularity of the occasion, but this was a minor fault. In spirit and purpose they were proper and right. As now appears, the current of popular feeling is favorable to the course of the Commissioners, and the opposition have consequently changed tactics, and are claiming that the law, as modified by the Centennial charter, is favorable to opening the institution on the Sabbath. The argument is that the Centennial Commission, by act of Congress, is given "exclusive control" over the institution, and that an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature confirmed the act of Congress in this particular. But all this is set aside by another clause in the act of Congress, which provides that the charter shall not be "so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any State.". Referring to the law of our Legislature on this subject, the editor of the Philadelphia *Times* says: "The writer hereof was the author of the act of March 2, 1873, and it was most patiently and exhaustively considered by the ablest committee of the Senate, embracing the legal acumen to which that body most deferred on issues of the constitutionality or conflict of laws; and had the author of the measure, or the committee that so carefully scrutinized it, or either branch of the Legislature, entertained the possibility of Mr. BIDDLE'S construction of the act, it would not have received ten votes out of the whole membership of both Senate and House. Indeed, the very first step toward the consideration of the bill would have been to forbid such abuse of its purpose in the most explicit terms of which the language is capable."

We regret to notice that Hon. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER has attempted to argue that the act of 1794, prohibiting and punishing secular employment on Sunday is not applicable to the Centennial, and generally is of no force and effect. This law has stood for nearly a century, unchallenged on our statute books, and its spirit was enforced for a century preceding. It stands on the statute books of this State, making no exception in favor of any institution. Admit for a moment that the demands on the Centennial Commissioners were to open the gates free, and they would still be compelled to employ a large force to watch the grounds and care for the people. We hold that this would violate the law, and that the Commissioners could be successfully prosecuted for every such offense. But we do not expect that the Commissioners, if they are prudent men will attempt to open the gates free on Sunday. The Exposition is not realizing a sufficient income now to give roseate hopes to its managers. Open it on Sunday free, and it will be crowded by those who prefer a free show to one they must pay to see. The revenues of the Commissioners will be diminished, with no benefits in any other form to compensate. To open it for pay will be regarded as such an outrage by the religious public that what would be gained in one direction would be lost in another, while we are confident the laws bearing on the case would be rigidly enforced. These, of course, are merely prudential considerations, but they follow the views put forward by the advocates of Sabbath desecration. Their case must be desperate, indeed, when they resort to such arguments as they do. The workingmen of America do not wish to be patronizingly told that they are too poor to see the Centennial. Decoration Day and Fourth of July admitted of at least two holidays, and we have yet to know of any who could go at all who cannot afford a week day to do it in. Our working people can go on other than the Sabbath day, if they so desire. Let us not, then, break up our Sabbath to meet a whim.

THE BELKNAP JURISDICTION.

The Senate, by formal vote, though not by a majority sufficiently large to convict BELKNAP, if a vote on the charges is had, decided that it has jurisdiction, and that the trial of the ex-Secretary of War shall proceed. The arguments which governed the majority have not been fully divulged, but, so far as known, embody the idea that an officer is impeachable after he has resigned. The proposition is so startling, and so opposed to the regularly received authority on the subject, that we cannot avoid the thought that several Senators voted more from considerations of policy than regard for the principles at issue. To avoid the charge that BELKNAP was allowed to escape on a technicality, they preferred that he should be tried. He thus must meet the issue direct, and be at whatever expense the trial will bring him. The attempt of Senator CONKLING to have the trial put aside for the reason that the vote ordering it would not convict the ex-Secretary, was so decidedly answered by Senator MORTON, that the trial was a thing of itself, and that the vote as to jurisdiction was no criterion for that to be taken on the evidence, that we conclude that it is evident the vote on the question of jurisdiction was not intended to govern that on the evidence. Hence those who favored the trial cannot be presumed to have committed themselves to convict, unless the evidence establishes the fact of crime.

It is to be remembered, also, that practically the same issue as has been just passed upon will again come up on the trial. The line of defence will undoubtedly include evidence as to the time of resignation, the circumstances which led to it, the time of its acceptance,—the purpose being to show that he cannot be amenable to conviction, as he was not, at the time of his impeachment, an officer of the Government. The point at issue, on the question of jurisdiction, not only included that of time and circumstances of resignation, but also that of evidence. There was no evidence before the Senate, at the time, on this issue, but only the declarations of opposing counsel. Therefore the Senate could determine that it had the power to try, without necessarily affirming anything as to the legality of the impeachment. That would necessarily form part of the case, and would enter into the final decision, as constituting a part of the merits of the case, as determined by the evidence. We therefore think, both from considerations of policy and law, the Senate very properly chose to have the trial proceed. It takes from the Democracy the power to declare that BELKNAP has been shielded, and compels the evidence to be brought forward. While the task is doubtless undesirable, it will be undertaken as part of the necessary work of the hour. We do not pretend to discuss the merits of the evidence, as, thus far, BELKNAP has not outlined his defense. His counsel only showed the circumstances attending his resignation, and these implicated CLYMER, as advising that course, and as implying that if he resigned no prosecution would take place. He thus claims to have placed himself in a false position under advice, and not because of guilt. That he is morally guilty we do not doubt; but that he was guilty in a sense legally provable is another and very different matter. This is what is now to be determined.

THE NEW OIL FIELD.

Developments in Warren County —Two Flowing Wells, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TIDIOUTE, May 29, 1876.

It is quite a while since I have reported any news from this neighborhood. I now report myself as having been rusticating amidst the oil developments of Warren county. Last summer Mr. David Beatty put down a well on his grounds near his fine residence, for the purpose of getting gas to light his house and grounds, but unfortunately he struck oil; I say unfortunately, for his mansion and grounds cost him from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars, and not caring to have his neighbors put down oil wells so near his residence on every vacant lot, as soon as he found he had penetrated the oil rock he stopped drilling and tried to plug the conductor hole, but the greasy fluid would not stand to be treated in that scurvy manner, and forced itself out through the plug and flowed, throwing the oil high up in the derrick. Then he put up a tank and housed it in. That was the last view outsiders got of the oil from that well. Two other wells were put down, one by Mr. Verbeck and one by Mr. Bell. Both of these got oil, and quite an excitement was gotten up, and lands were leased for miles ahead of developments, but these wells, being on the outer edge of the belt, soon showed up to be only two barrel pumpers. The excitement soon died away, and thus ended the first chapter.

Mr. Roy being the lucky owner of a tract of land adjoining the Beatty lands, last April started a well about one hundred yards from Beatty's first venture, and got a seventeen barrel spouter. Immediately the oil fever ran high; but lo! and behold, the speculators who had gobbled up large tracts of land running in an easterly line were left out in the cold, for the naughty oil belt turned and ran in a north and south direction, but the speculators, thinking it was never too late to do good, tacked ship and sailed in on the north and south line, leasing lands from one to four miles ahead of the developments, paying from one to fifteen dollars per acre bonus. Prospectors might be seen on every hillside with a pocket compass running lines, and up to the present writing there is not a farmer within ten miles of Warren but says or thinks that the oil belt runs directly through his lands, all of which he is ready to swear to on a large bonus if he can only get a chance, and at present they are asking from thirty to fifty thousand dollars for farms that are not worth five thousand. The next well after Mr. Roys was Mr. Verbeck's. It has been flowing some eight days, and is a fifteen barrel spouter at the present writing. In this territory there are two flowing wells, two pumping, one dry hole engineered by Wetmore; it being too far west was outside of the oil belt. The Bell No. 13 is down 400 feet, Beaty No. 2 driving pipe down 510 feet, No. 3, Rig going up. One well drilling by water power down 100 feet, six other rigs up and ready to drill. Beaty, Grandin & Harrington have laid a pipe line and are putting up loading racks so as to be able to load on either the Philadelphia and Erie or Dunkard, Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad. The producers are figuring on laying their own line, and A. B. Howland, of the New York Pipe line, has been looking the ground over with an eye to a pipe line. Altogether the prospects are good for plenty of twenty barrel wells, and as the territory is shallow these wells will pay, and already the Warrenites are speculating on their town becoming the boss town in the oil regions.

B. F.

Who She Was.

There was quite a stir in one of our churches, when a gorgeously-robed young stranger swept along the main aisle, preceded by an obsequious usher. All eyes were attracted by her blazing diamonds, her costly laces, the splendor and profusion of her toilette, and when she settled down in a pew, with a mighty rustle, hundreds of female voices seemed to have been guided by a common inspiration, as they whispered:

"The daughter of a Philadelphia hackman!"

A Sun Protector.

"Talking about ears," said one of the Centennial Managers to a newspaper correspondent last week, "if you think it will increase the attendance any, you may announce that we have engaged a Chicago man to sit upon the Western enclosure of the Exhibition grounds and protect visitors from the fierce rays of the afternoon sun."

Young Lover's Dream Interrupted.

This is the season when, as they fondly linger at the gate, he says in tones tremulous with the ecstacy of love, "Darling, my own precious darling, one fond kiss before we part!" and a sharp voice from the upstairs window calls out, "Sarah Jane, you march into the house. To-morrer is washin' day, and you ain't a going to lay abed till noon, now I tell you!"

SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

Some of the Attractions of the State—The Productions of the Soil—The Profits of the Husbandman—The Healthfulness of the Climate—The Political Situation.

MCCOMB CITY, MISS., May 28, 1876.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A visit of some weeks duration to the southern part of Mississippi, showed us many things of interest and beauty. We left the ice and snow of our smoky city early in March, and in a few days had left far behind the drear mantle of Winter and had advanced into the bloom and blossom of Spring. McComb City, our destination was soon reached. The climate of this southern piney-woods region is mild and health-giving all the year round. Garden vegetables can be had from the beginning to the end of the year; one gentleman whom we met picked ripe strawberries from his garden on the first of January, another had butter-beans in the middle of December. Mr. Berglund, a Swede, who has been in the country twenty years, and who has during that time brought over some six hundred other Swedes, assured me that where they were ordinarily prudent in their diet, his countrymen experienced no evil effects whatever from the great change of climate.

THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL

is wonderful. Not only can cotton, rice and sugar be raised, but also wheat, corn, oats, grasses and fruits, such as pears, plums, peaches, oranges, etc., etc.

As fine stock can be raised in this part of the State as anywhere in the United States, with this great advantage, that owing to the mildness of the winter, it may be kept at little or no extra expense. Land is also marvelously cheap; excellent virgin soil can be bought at from $3 to $10 per acre. The tide of immigration must soon turn from the West, and to one looking for a home and a profitable investment, no fairer opportunity is offered than in Mississippi and in the "great south" generally. Indeed, this State has attractions for almost all classes of men; to the lover of nature it presents visions of fruits and flowers, of singing birds and blossoming trees, the wierd witchery of lakes and bayous covered with rich and ever-varying vegetation.

To the invalid is offered a mild, invigorating climate; the resinous breezes of the pine regions are said to have a curative power in pulmonary affections. And to the practical *money-making* man it has many charms; vast acres of most fertile soil at incredibly low prices; great quantities of timber, as pine, oak, magnolia, walnut, cypress, hickory, etc., etc.; immense water powers, furnish every incentive to invest here. To men who will put their brains, muscles and *money* into exercise to develop the country, its possibilities are vast, its rewards sure. There is no room, however, for mere adventurers or speculators.

The yield of cotton to the acre at a very moderate estimate is one-half bale, which brings $25.00; corn from one hundred and fifty to two hundred bushels, sweet potatoes two hundred and fifty to four hundred bushels; Irish do., one hundred and fifty to two hundred bushels; rice fifteen bushels.

SHEEP RAISING.

Sheep of the finest breeds, Southdowns, Cotswolds, Menrinos, and others, can be raised with almost no attention and at very little expense. In fact their manure will pay for all the trouble and expense. Grasses, rye and turnips grow rapidly, and so mild is the climate that the sheep have pasturage all the winter and need little or no shelter. Sheep thrive here and increase rapidly. Before the war but few planters paid any attention to sheep raising, and the flocks of those who had any sheep at all, were left to care for themselves. Despite this carelessness, they multiplied exceedingly. The wool grown is a superior article. Wool grown at Canton, Mississippi, took the premium at the World's Fair in London. The weight of wool per sheep is from three and a-half to eight pounds, according to the breed. A great advantage is a home market at Wessen, where the wool is converted into fine fabrics. The disease peculiar to other sheep-raising sections of our country are almost unknown here. Here are inducements enough, the expense is light, the profits clear and sure. One most important item is that lambs can be raised and ready for the Western markets *three months before they are born North.*

POLITICAL STATUS.

And now a few words in regard to politics. Is the Northern Republican safe with regard to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? Most assuredly he is. From personal observation and conversation with men who have gone South and have never changed their political views, I answer unreservedly that any man who is in any way respectable is as safe in Mississippi as anywhere, no matter what his views. Carpet-baggers and mere political adventurers, however, may expect ostracism, as thieves do with us. The South accepts, in a measure at least, the results of the war, and from self-interest, if nothing else, is laboring to promote the peace and general welfare of the country. I know many Republicans in Mississippi who are admired and respected by all classes of society. This is true in general; that there are lawless sections, no one will deny. A. D. M.

SOAP ON THE STAIRS.

How Mr. Packlemerton Come to Change his Mind on Woman Suffrage.

A gentleman residing on Aberdeen street was, until Friday last, inclined to favor female suffrage. His wife had prudently delayed moving till after the 1st, so as to take advantage of the fall of house rents. The house to which they moved had a tremendously steep flight of stairs, and an oil-clothed hall. The wife had the stairs scrubbed down, and left the soap on the topstep. Her husband was up stairs, with a basket full of clothes pins in one hand and a clock under the other arm, when his wife, who was down stairs, saw a mouse, and shaking her skirts madly, bounded upon the table and let off a series of shrill shrieks beginning on high ZZZ above the clef. Her husband, thinking the house was on fire at the very least, started to run to her rescue, and, stepping on the piece of soap that she had so thoughtfully left on the stairs, sat down vehemently at the top of the flight, and slid down with the speed of thought. Fire flew from his false teeth as he hit the edge of each step, volleys of clothes-pins were discharged into the air and came rattling and rebounding on the oil-cloth, and the clock shed its inwards over the universe. The injured husband had little time for reflection when he reached the glazed oil-cloth of the hall and shot across it with scarcely diminished velocity, literally making the oil-cloth and the seat of his pantaloons smoke with friction and finally bringing up against the door with a violence that threatened to burst the side of the house. The fearful concussion startled his wife, who turned a back-somersault from the table into a tub of soap-suds, in which she was so tightly wedged that she had to throw a handspring and canter on all-fours like a turtle with a tub on her back and cataracts of suds inundating her. Meanwhile, the hired woman fell off the step-ladder with a crash like a pile-driver, and jarred down most of the plaster cornice. When the man's wife had sloughed her tub, she sauntered calmly into the hall and remarked, "Well, men are the clumsiest—and the hall had just been washed, too." Her husband did not say much, but he thought a good deal; and now, he says, just let Susan B. Anthony come and lecture here again, and if no other man has the courage to hiss, he will, so help him Jasper Packlemerton.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SEEKING INFORMATION.

A Guest at a Hotel Wants to Have an Understanding.

A night or two since a chap about thirty-five years old, looking as if he had crawled out of a cave to commence life anew, entered one of the hotels, and waiting at the counter until the clerk was at liberty, he asked: "Is this a hotel?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Good living, good beds, and the most courteous attention?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well," said the stranger, after a long look at a railroad time table, "I suppose you don't trust?"

"No, sir."

"Wouldn't let a man stay here four or five days until something turned up?"

"No, sir."

"That's what I wanted to know. I always like to have an understanding about such things, for if anything makes me mad it is to have a hotel clerk jump in on me and kick me down stairs on account of my straightened finances."

"You'd better find some other place," suggested the clerk.

"Oh, I shall," replied the stranger. "The outside of this hotel seemed to smile a welcome at me; but, as I said before, my present policy is to get along without being kicked. I've got mental feelings as well as anybody else, and I'm getting so worn in flesh that a mere common grand bounce from a heavy hotel clerk upsets me a whole day. Farewell, young man; don't bile any extra taters for me."

—The Philadelphia *Times* suggests that the scandal mill now be closed until after the Cincinnati nomination.

MAKING THE HOME BASE.

A Sight that Caused Dom Pedro to Mourn.

The following is said to be one of Dom Pedro's letters home, intercepted by the Cincinnati *Saturday Night:*

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, '76.—I must write you of the peculiar treatment of idiots in the United States. In Brazil, as you know, we confine that unfortunate class in asylums and submit them to such humane treatment as will mitigate their calamity if it does not improve their mental condition, but in this country asylums have been abolished and idiots are treated to an exercise called "base ball." All do not play at once, of course. A great body of them go into some open lot, and "nine" are selected to play against another so-called "nine," while the remaining idiots sit and stand around, uttering incoherent gibberish meanwhile, and indulging in idiotic yells at frequent intervals. I went out to what they call the "base ball grounds" the other day, and found at least 20,000 people congregated there. They were of all ages, sizes, sexes, and conditions, and all more or less demented. From my observations that day I cannot say that I was favorably impressed with base ball treatment for the feeble minded. I think the old fashioned asylum, with its attending discipline, is better for them. I would like to describe "base ball" if I could, but it is so foolish a performance that it is difficult for a sensible man to convey an intelligible idea of it to readers in the full possession of their intellects. Suffice it to say that it consists mainly in one man flinging a ball at another, who makes a wild and ofttimes fruitless effort to hit it with a club. The former is called a "pitcher." He takes the ball in his hand, scrutinizes it carefully to make sure that it isn't a codfish ball, then glances up at the clouds to see if it is likely to rain, then casts his eye around at the infirm intellects who are watching him so intensely from the benches, looks intently at the ground as if selecting some good depot to sit down, then wheeling suddenly on his heel he spins the ball with a swift, jerking motion towards the man with the bat. You cannot imagine the frantic yells that crowd of impaired mental constitutions sends up if the batter hits it and sends it spinning a long distance, particularly if it isn't captured by the nimble idiots who run after it before he can run around a given circle. I was curious to know whether or not this exercise was pecuniarily profitable to those who participated in it, and I asked the aforementioned base-ball reporter, "Do these unfortunate creatures who play base-ball ever make anything?" and he replied, "Oh, yes, they make their home-base occasionally." Poor fellows, I should think they would make home base enough, but of course they can't help it. They were born so, for the most part, though I am told that base-ball idiocy is contagious and on the increase.

How He Fooled Him.

Yesterday morning, says M. Quad, when a citizen entered a Griswold street barber shop and saw the brush boy sitting there waiting for a victim, he said:

"Sonny, a man at the ferry dock wants to see you bad. There's money in it for you."

The boy dropped his broom and hastened away, and the man demanded a quick shave. He received one, and had just got outside the shop when the panting boy returned. The lad didn't have a word to say, and the shaved man made no remarks. However, no other man will ever get that brush boy out of the way in a similar manner.

Darwin Corrected.

Darwin says that animals have no religious sense, but he probably never observed the calm, reflective manner in which a chicken will stand on one leg and look up to heaven after squeezing through a hole in the fence into the strawberry bed next door.

Darwin says the "coming man" will be bald-headed. This will be sad news to the coming woman. Instead of snatching her husband by the hair, in a family discussion, she will be obliged to pour scalding water down his back.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MIDNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN M. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

FOR CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SNODGRASS,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.
Sixth Legislative District,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. e45-d&S

FOR SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to he Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d&S

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WM. M'CALLIN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 2.

CORONER.

FOR CORONER,
MARK DONLEY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

DYNAMITE!
OR,
GIANT POWDER.

Contractors and others engaged in blasting can receive all information respecting this powerful explosive, and have their orders filled by calling on or addressing
S. M. WICKERSHAM,
124 First avenue, Pittsburgh,
or E. W. POWERS,
Youngstown, Ohio.

QUEEN OLIVES—PINTS AND QUARTS—Crosse & Blackwell's and Gordon & Dilworth's; also, Motett's Olive Oil, pints and quarts, received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI put up in five pound boxes, or sale by the pound at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

50 CASKS SODA ASH. FOR SALE by
J. B. CANFIELD,
April 5, 1876. 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To Our Friends, Patrons and Strangers Visiting Our City.

Two of our principal buyers being in the Eastern Markets, twice last week, and having made very extensive purchases, replenished every department in the house with all the VERY LATEST and NEWEST NOVELTIES from FOREIGN and AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS. In our

DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS,

An unusually fine and attractive assortment of NEW SUMMER NOVELTIES have been opened and placed on our counters. New Plaids for Summer, from lowest to finest qualities of imported goods, ranging in price from 8c per yard to $1.50; Damasse Plaids and Stripes, Camel's Hair and Cashmere Plaids, &c. And, in Silks, it has never been our pleasure to offer such an extended line of the best and most celebrated manufacture, and the very best possible value. The latest colorings for Summer promenade and street wear, from $1.00 to $2.50 per yard; and a choice line of Plaid and Striped Mourning and Fancy Silks. Black Goods Department, new and complete in all lines and grades.

ON OUR SECOND FLOOR, IN THE SUIT DEPARTMENT

We have now opened a beautiful display of Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, in a great variety of styles, at much less than usual prices; also, full line of Black Alpaca, Cashmere and Silk Suits, Plain and Fancy Check Silk Suits, and a full line in all sizes for Misses. Also a fine assortment of Silk and Cashmere Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets, all new styles. We have, also on this floor, Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, Skirts, White Goods of every description, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Curtain Nets and Laces, Trunks, Satchels, &c., at our usual bargain prices. Securing some special bargains for

OUR DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS DEPARTMENT,

We are now offering large lines of New, Fresh Goods, at lower prices than have been known for many years. A special bargain is offered in a lot of Satin finish Table Napkins, slightly imperfect at $1.00 per dozen. Best makes of Callcos at 4½, 5 and 6¼c. Brown Sheetings at 4½, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8c, and extra bargains in Bleached Shirtings, in old and best known makes, lower than ever; also, good bargains in Cheviot Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Towels and Towelings, Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Linen Lap Rugs, &c. We are receiving daily in our Ladies' and Gents'

FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

All the very newest and latest novelties. New Hats and Bonnets, New Flowers, Feathers and Tips, New Ribbons in all widths, and a beautiful new line of Plain and Plaid Sash Ribbons at lowest prices; Ladies' Linen Sets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Corsets, Paniers, &c. Large assortment of new Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at low prices. Special attention is directed to our line of Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts, a new line of which has just been received at special low prices.

Every Department Replenished with New Goods at Popular Prices.

Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for June, with list of goods and prices, Latest Fashion Plates, and interesting reading matter, the finest number yet issued, mailed, postage paid, free to any address.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

1876 MAY 27. 1876
Still Better Value
IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Our Stock has been largely increased this week by large purchases made at the recent Auction Sales in New York.

Many Goods at prices that were never heard of before.

There never was a better time to secure bargains in Dry Goods than now.

Goods will not likely continue long at the present low prices.

Our trade is very active, our stock larger and our facilities for giving our customers the best possible value for their money is not surpassed by any house in this Country.

DRESS GOODS!

New Dress Goods at	8 and 10 cents
New Dress Goods at	12½ and 15 cents
New Dress Goods at	20 and 25 cents
New Dress Goods at	31 and 37½ cents
New Dress Goods at	37½ and 50 cents

The best assortment of medium priced Goods we ever offered.

Suits, Overskirts and Jackets
In great variety.
New Parasols and Sun Umbrellas
Opened this week.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—Still a full line of those Unlaundried Shirts on hand at our popular price of one dollar each, at which price we have already sold nearly 2,000 of them.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.

CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

CARPETS.

There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.

2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1876.

Yesterday being a legal holiday, the banks were not open.

The topic of immediate interest in business circles, in this city, is the threatened strike among the puddlers. Notice has been given the manufacturers that unless their terms are acceded to, to-day will close their work. The differences between them are: The puddlers demand five dollars a ton for puddling when iron is two and a half cents, and a sliding scale of twenty cents for every specified advance in the rate of iron. The manufacturers offer four dollars and fifty cents per ton, and ten cents as the advance, where twenty cents is asked. Of the merits of the case we have not the information necessary to definite statements. Our most earnest wish is that a strike may be avoided, as it would prove terribly disastrous, just at the present, to the business prosperity of the city, and to the working people as well, to have our manufactories closed.

—To show that there is really no scarcity of gold and no surplus of silver, an able correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* observes that "in the twenty years following the California discovery, as compared with the forty-eight prior thereto, the gold production was multiplied about seven times, while that of silver scarcely increased at all. On the other hand, the gain in silver during the last ten years, as compared with the preceding twenty years or fifty years, is only about fifty per cent." And subsequently he adds: "None may assume that if the gold production will hereafter not decline, that of silver, now fourteen millions sterling, must be carried up to sixty millions before it will recover the ratio to gold which it maintained for probably a century before the silver discoveries." What then has caused the recent depreciation of silver and the consequent exaggeration of the value of gold? This writer tells us unequivocally thus: "It is not any excess of production of silver, past, existing, or probably impending, which has depreciated it, but it is the movement to deprive it of its ancient function as money, inaugurated by the international conference held in Paris in 1867, a mixed body of diplomats and savants, with a large proportion of visionaries, theorists and impracticables." The movement is wholly European and is entirely based on the fact that Europe has monopolized all the gold produced in Europe and America. Australia since the first dissoveries in California. They have the gold and we have not. Consequently the higher value they can get upon gold the more they have us at a disadvantage.

—We do not believe, as a business contemporary asserts, that low rates of interest, profits of capital is a question for all, any more than we believe all should study to increase the remuneration of labor. Both are entitled to what they can fairly earn; but in either case exorbitant profits are apt to produce an unhealthy condition of things. High wages for labor and extravagant rates of interest stand on the same level, and sooner or later will cause a reaction. Regular and profitable employment of both labor and capital should be the study of all. Our impression is that excessive rates of interest, extravagant dividends and profits of business, produce much the same results as excessive wages of labor. Both beget an unwholesome condition of things, and both in injurious to the permanent prosperity of a community. Wherever the price of money is extravagant many must be bankrupted by it, while others will curtail their operations and not borrow at all. The soundest financiers are not those who grasp so eagerly after the greatest gains, but those who prefer only safe investments, and therefore never make any losses. To all such men the established line of action is a moderate and safe remuneration. Speculative wealth is very showy and tempting; but, like the fortunes of Dyer, Jerome and Lockwood, they are apt to disappear as suddenly as Aladdin's palace. The study, therefore, should be moderate gains, safe investments, and a care for the interests of the borrower as well as of the lender—of the tenant as well as of the landlord.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—There was a faint but visible reflection in financial circles of the war rumors that have begun to circulate in the last ten days. Prices of produce and provisions were affected, and towards the end of the week the orders for currency began to increase from the wheat district, and the price of exchange fell, showing an increase in the tendency to market the crops and export. What the effect of war in Europe would be on business and industrial interests in this country, and in the West and Northwest particularly, was widely discussed. That it would create an immediate and sharp demand for our breadstuffs and meats was generally conceded. A great many of our manufacturing industries would receive a stimulus. The relief brought by the civil war to our business industries, prostrated by the panic of 1857, is constantly referred to, and although the remedy is universally acknowledged to be worse than the disease, it is not to be disguised that the general opinion holds that a great foreign war would at least banish the torpor that now affects business and finances.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The Philadelphia banks are heavily loaded with unemployed funds, a very large portion of it, as we are informed, being in greenbacks. We have not heard of their making loans recently under the legal rates, but they are certainly anxious to increase their discount lines, and yet in the present almost universal depression of business they are timid in loaning, lest what they should make from interest on loans should be more than equaled by losses on the principal of bad debts. There will come a time, we suppose, when money will be in demand for legitimate business uses, but that will be when old stocks are further reduced and lowest prices reached. —*Philadelphia Ledger, 25th May.*

—From nearly all the money centers the general report comes that money is plenty in the banks, but the borrowers are few, because they do not know that they can use the money profitably.

—The new bank circulation issued during the month of May amounted to $505,260; the amount of greenbacks to be destroyed is $404,208, leaving outstanding legal tender notes, $370,123,688.

LONDON, May 29—5 P. M.—Consols, 95 9-16; 5-20s '65, 114½; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 106; New York Central 99; Erie, 112; preferred, 118. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day was £250,000. On the Stock Exchange Turkish securities of all descriptions have been very strong and active, and at one time were 3 to 5 per cent higher. It seems to be the opinion that the overthrow of the Sultan will result beneficially.

PARIS, May 30.—Rentes, 104f 80c.

FRANKFORT, May 30.—U. S. new 5s, 101 3-4.

Missouri Crop Prospects.

So far as we are able to ascertain from our Missouri exchanges, the outlook for a fine yield of good quality wheat is very promising. It looks best in the southeast and southwest part of the State, but promises well everywhere. The stalks stand thick on the ground, are of a rich dark green color, and already beginning to head out in the lower counties. Farmers with choice fields are predicting that they will make from thirty to forty bushels per acre. There are reports of chinch bugs and grass-hoppers in a few localities, but farmers do not apprehend trouble from them. Plowing for corn is generally backward, having been delayed by the high water and frequent rains; but the fields are being actively broken up now, and by the end of this month corn planting will be finished. The meadows are said to look unusually well and to promise a large yield of hay.

Louisiana Planters Holding Back Sugar.

Sugar planters in most districts in Louisiana are said to have held unusually large quantities of sugar from the market during the past season for the purpose of realizing better prices, and their object to a certain extent appears to have been accomplished. On the subject the Louisiana *Sugar Bowl* says: "Those who have thus held back their sugar have gained by it, for purchasers are coming to their plantations, and planters are thus masters of the situation, selling only when they are satisfied with the prices offered. To illustrate this, we last week visited the sugar-house of an Iberia planter, and witnessed the sale of 14 hogsheads of sugar at 9¾ each, and were informed that previous shipments, made to New Orleans, sold for but 9c, from which freight, ferriage, drayage, cooperage, commission, etc., had to be deducted."

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 30, 1875.

This being a legal holiday, and general business having been suspended, we omit our usual report of the Pittsburgh markets.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 30, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.04¾ spot or June; $1.05¾ July; No. 3 96c; rejected 86c. Corn firm; No. 2 41c spot; 42¾c June; 42¾c July; rejected 39c. Oats dull; 28¾c spot; 28¾c July. Rye quiet and firm at 69¾c. Barley firmer; 73c spot; 55c June.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, unsettled and panicky; $17.90@17.95 spot or June; $18.10 July; $18.30 August; has sold at $17.75 July. Lard dull and heavy; $10.72½ spot and June; 10.87½ July; $11 August; has sold at $10.80 July. Bulk meats quiet and steady at 6¾, 9¼@9¾c.

WHISKY—$1.09.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 30.—Refined petroleum 10½@10½d.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton dull at 5 15-16@6 5-16; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 7,000 bales American. Receipts of wheat for three days 63,000 qrs., including 41,000 American; California white wheat average 9s 10d@10s 2d; Club 10s 2d@10s 6d; red western spring 9s 2d@9s 5d; No. 1 9s 4d@9s 8d; winter 9s 6d@9s 10d. Flour 22s@24s. Lard 32s. Cheese 53s. Refined petroleum 10½@11½d; spirits 9@9½d.

LONDON, May 30.—Considerable business was done during the past fortnight in both English and foreign hops. Quotations are 2@4s per hundred weight higher for most descriptions. The prospects of the next crop have been somewhat improved by abundant rains and higher temperature.

ANTWERP, May 30.—Refined petroleum 28f.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Cotton steady at 11¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.06@1.25. Corn steady at 46@49c. Oats dull at 33@39c. Rye firm and unchanged. Pork dull at $18 50. Lard dull at 10¾c. Bulk meats: shoulders 7¼c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 10¾c. Bacon: small sales; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 10c; clear 10½c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.07. Butter firm; western reserve 18@20c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.14½; No. 2 spring $1.04½; No. 3 spring 96½c. Corn firm; No. 2 41c. Oats firm; No. 2 28½c. Rye nominal at 68c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring 74@75c; No. 3 40c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1.18. Corn: western excited; 58½c. Oats dull at 36@37c. Pork $21. Bulk shoulders 7c; clear rib 10c, loose. Hams 14½@15c. Lard dull at 11½c. Butter nominal. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.11.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Cotton, flour and grain dull and unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork $19. Dry salt meats lower; 6¾, 6¾, 9@9½c. Bacon 6¾, 10¾@10¾c. Lard dull at 10½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—Cotton quiet at 10¾@11c; sales of 700 bales; receipts 199 bales; shipments 246. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 30.—Flour quiet; choice white Canada $1.56; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.29. Corn and barley quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; quote standard 110 test at 11c; prime white 150 test 12c, cash in car lots.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—Cotton firm at 11¼c. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady; unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, May 30.—Cattle: receipts 1,700 head; total for the week 9,010 head; market moderately active; prices unchanged for good, and ¼c off for poorer; sales of 95 cars at $5.50@6.00. Sheep: receipts 600 head; total for the week 7,200 head; 10 cars sold yesterday at unchanged rates; dull for market; no dead lock; of the sales made Ohio clipped brought $5.80@6.37½. Hogs: receipts 900 head; total for the week 8,500; market yesterday slow; Yorkers $6.70@6.80; a few heavy $6.80@6.90; best Yorkers $6.90; life in trade; yesterday's prices could not be realized by 25 to 50 cents.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Cattle: receipts 4,500 head; shipments 800; market dull; common butchers' $2.75@3; fair to choice shipping $4.50@4.75. Hogs: receipts 20,000 head; shipments 3,100 head; market dull and 25@40c lower; common $5.80; choice assorted to average prime $6.60@6.70, closing easy. Sheep selling on board at $3@5; wooled $4@7.

WATERTOWN, May 30.—Cattle: receipts 1,200 head; prices unchanged; sales of choice at $4.75; extra $5@5.50; first quality $4.75@4.50; second $3.75@4.50; third $4.75@3.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,400 head; sales of wooled lots at $5@6; extra $4@6.50, or from 4½ to 8c per pound; shorn $4@5.50.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Hogs quiet; shipping $5.60@6.00; bacon $5.30@5.90. Cattle steady; good to choice native steers 4½@5c, poor steers 3½@4c; stockers 3¾@4¼c.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Hogs steady; common to light $5.30@5.75; fair light to good heavy $5.85@6.05.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—Hogs: receipts 2,000; prices unchanged.

Chicago Lumber Market.

The wholesale market was quiet Saturday, the offerings being limited to about ten cargoes, of which perhaps five were disposed of in the morning. Common lumber continues in good demand, and joists and scantling are firm at $8. Coarse inch stuffs quoted at $8@9, and the better grades at $10@12.50. Lath are quiet at $1.25, and shingles at $2@2.30. Trade at the yards continues moderate, but bids fair to become active soon, as the farmers have finished their spring work, and are now engaged in hauling their produce to the country stations, and exchanging it for other commodities. And increased movement in grain is usually followed by a better demand for lumber. The change is already perceptible at the wholesale market, where a good deal of lumber was sold last week to the country dealers, and there is little doubt but that the yard trade will increase in a corresponding ratio.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

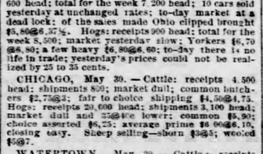
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.

HYDRANTS HOSE,



HOSE PIPES

AND

Couplings,

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

167 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

PLOW WORKS.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,

SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,

Globe Plow Works,

DUQUESNE WAY,

Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh

Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds Road and Grading Plows.

Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.

F. M. HASLETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLOW, CARRIAGE

And Machine Bolts, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH

Old Monongahela and Pure Rye

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WHISKIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 127 Liberty St.,

out of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AIKEN & CO.

SLATE

DEALERS AND ROOFERS

OFFICE AND YARD,

Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite Grain Elevator,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

CEMENT — 200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 4 feet 2 inches and falling. Cloudy and oppressively hot; there will doubtless be a rain within the next day or two.

THE Tom Rees is laid up at Cincinnati.

THE J. H. Bigley and Joe Williams have gone South with tows.

CAPT. S. S. Brown, the coal king, was in Pittsburgh on Monday.

THE Barnard arrived at Wheeling on Monday with a tow of iron ore.

THE Carrie Brooks for Zanesville, and Exchange for Portsmouth, departed.

THE new boat for the Brownsville packet trade, will be completed in about two weeks.

DAN LUCAS, a well known New Orleans pilot, is so sick that his life is despaired of. He resides at St. Louis.

CAPT. FRANK HICKS will have a boat on the line between Memphis and New Orleans next season, never fear.

THE Simpson Horner was to go on the docks at Cincinnati on Monday, and will receive an additional boiler.

THE James Jackson will depart for Huntington to day, with a tow of 3,500 barrels of refined oil, which goes to Richmond.

CAPT. ADAM JACOBS, President of the Pittsburgh and Brownsville Packet Line, a full blooded democrat, was in the city yesterday.

THE George Roberts towed the hull of Captain McClure's new boat from the boat yard at Freedom to Steubenville, where she is to be finished.

THE pilots of the Eagle report the Oakland and tow, lying cold, four or five miles before Cloverport, having broken her machinery or burnt a boiler.

THE C. K. Peck puts off 600 barrels of flour at Parkersburg; she has, among other items for Pittsburgh, 300 tons metal. Marsh Hays and John Ragon are her pilots.

THE body of the deck-hand who was drowned off the Boaz last Tuesday was found floating in the river opposite the lower Louisville wharf on Sunday. The coroner held an inquest.

THE Turner had considerable freight to put off at Parkersburg; this will lighten her up considerably, and then, if necessary, she can lighter still more, as she has the barge Luzerne.

CAPT. DAVID WILLIAMSON, eleven years with the Middleport Docks, has renewed his pilot license twenty times, and is still 35, however, for fast driving, in Pomeroy, last week.

CAPT. DARLINGTON, of the Carrie Brooks, is taking bids for a new boat to take the place of the Brooks. She is to be 140 feet in length, 32 feet beam and 5 feet hold, and will have the Brooks' machinery.

THE Mary Miller, in consequence of the suspension of business, did not get out yesterday, but she will positively take her departure to-day. The Miller is a light draft boat, and no detention need be feared from low water.

THE tow boats Diamond, Lion, Gipsey, and Fearless arrived. The H. S. Turner was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning. As will be seen by card, she is announced to depart for St. Louis forthwith.

THE Emma Graham, Capt. Fussel, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day, and those interested should bear this in mind. Also, Thornburg, a very clever gentleman, who thoroughly understands the duties, continues in charge of the office.

AT Middleport, at sheriff's sale, S. A. M. Moore, R. R. Hudson, D. Reed and H. G. Daniel paid $4,333, one-sixth its original cost, for the Middleport Salt Furnace. Capt. Sam Davis purchased a part of the coal property for $1,200; the balance is yet to be sold.

CAIRO advices, under date of Sunday, report as follows: The James Gilmore arrived at 10:30 last night, with 5 barges of coal, and left the coal barge here from her previous tow. These she will take to St. Louis in two trips. The tow was brought down the Ohio by the I. N. Phillips, and the James Gilmore swapped with her.

IT is stated that Captain Jesse Hall's defense will be that the accident occurred with the law both as to lights and signals; that he waited for the Enterprise to give the signal, but failing to do so, he reversed the wheels of the Colossal, and was backing her when the collision occurred. He claims that the collision was wholly the fault of the officers of the Enterprise, and that he was in no way responsible for it.

CAPT. J. N. WILLIAMSON, of the Parkersburg and Ohio River Packet Co., has contracted with KACK & SON, at Harmar, O., to build his new steamer complete for $18,000, to be ready by the middle of August. The hull will be 150 feet long, 30 feet beam, with 4 feet hold, and a full length cabin. She will have the machinery of the Clara Scott and two new steel boilers, 24 feet long, 42 inches in diameter, containing 6 steel flues each. The boilers will be made at Harmar. Kack & Son furnish everything in his contract, except the shafts, cylinders, doctor, pitmans nigger and capstan. She will carry 250 tons, draw 18 inches, and cost $14,000 completed.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Louisville Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul.

THIS DAY, MAY 31—5 P. M.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

MARY MILLER.

JOHN N. SHUNK.....Commander,
JOHN H. GRIFFITH.....Clerk.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—AT 3 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

EMMA GRAHAM.

J. T. RUSSELL.....Master.
N. EARHART.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. H. COLLINGWOOD, GEO. H. GHRIEST, and S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Ag'ts

SPECIAL—The Emma Graham will take her departure for Cincinnati at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, positively. J. T. RUSSELL, Master.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, 31st—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT LIGHT DRAUGHT, SIDE-WELL PASSENGER AND FREIGHT PACKET

H. S. TURNER.

H. W. HART.....Master,
DONNELLY.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

Giving through receipts to all points on the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Rivers. Also to Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Nashville and all points South and West.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, G. H. GHRIEST, 13 Wood street, Agents.

For Wheeling, Bariette, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER,

EXCHANGE.

JAS. M. KIRKER.....Master.
W. A. & L. L. MADDY.....Clerks

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to N. J. C. NEEMES, Agent.

Regular Ironton and Pittsburgh Packet.

Leaves Ironton every Thursday.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday at 4 P. M.

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT

SALT VALLEY.

SAM. DeWOLF.....Master
JNO. KIRKER & CHAS M. BUCHANAN, Clerks

Passengers by the "Salt Valley" with through Tickets, will be transferred to the R. R. Depot and arrive at Cincinnati Thursday morning

Freights and passenger rates as low as the lowest

For freight or passage apply on board, or to GEO. H. GHRIEST, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

ICE.

ICE!

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ICE CO.

Commencing May 15, 1876.

REDUCED PRICES.

PRICE LIST, 1876.

	Per week, 6 deliveries.	Per week, 7 deliveries.
10 lbs.	60	70
15 lbs.	90	1 00
20 lbs.	1 05	1 25
25 lbs.		1 50
30 lbs.		1 75
40 lbs.		2 00
From 40 to 100 lbs.		60c per cwt
" 100 to 500 lbs.		50c per cwt.
" 500 to 1500 lbs.		40c per cwt.

Ice for sale by the ton or load.

ICE! ICE!

ICE.

KEYSTONE ICE CO.,

NEGLEY BROTHERS & CUNNINGHAM.

GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.

Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at offices, 109 Fourth avenue, or Beatty street, near Hiland avenue, East End, P. O. Box 404. e19

LUMBER, BOXES, &c.

PACKING

BOXES

MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF

BILL STUFF

ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.

WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.

G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,

29th and Liberty Streets.

b29

CIDER—25 BBLS. CHOICE REFINED CIDER just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians have been duly examined and passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphans Court for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, June 5th, 1876:

No. 1. Second account of Charles Quinn, Executor of the estate of Patrick Brough, deceased; filed February 9th, 1876.

No. 2. Final account of Henry Taylor and Joseph Taylor, Executors of Isaac Taylor, deceased; filed February 9, 1876.

No. 3. Account of Henry Forsyth, Executor of the estate of Wm. H. Forsyth, deceased; filed February 10, 1876.

No. 4. Final account of Isaac A. Reed, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Tomes, dec'd; filed February 10, 1876.

No. 5. Account of H. E. Thomas, Executor of the estate of Margaret Edwards, deceased; filed February 11, 1876.

No. 6. Final account of John Gamble, Jr., Hiram Gamble and S. H. Gamble, Executors of the estate of John Gamble, deceased; filed February 11, 1876.

No. 7. First and final account of W. A. Sipe, Administrator of the estate of James M. Irwin, deceased; filed February 12, 1876.

No. 8. Final account of Alexander Gordon, Executor of the estate of John A. Oatman, deceased; filed February 14, 1876.

No. 9. The fourth account of Henry Hanna and James P. Hanna, Trustees under the will of Thos. Hanna, deceased, for the benefit of Mrs. Mary Caldwell; filed Feb. 15, 1876.

No. 10. The fourth account of Henry Hanna and James P. Hanna, Trustees under the will of Thos. Hanna, deceased, for the benefit of Mrs. Eleanor Gray; filed Feb. 15, 1876.

No. 11. The fourth account of Henry Hanna and James P. Hanna, Trustees, under the will of Thos. Hanna, deceased, for the benefit of Mrs. Jane Rabe; filed Feb. 15, 1876.

No. 12. The fourth account of Henry Hanna and James P. Hanna, Trustees, under the will of Thos. Hanna, deceased, for the benefit of Mrs. Jane Rabe; filed Feb. 15, 1876.

No. 13. Final account of Augusta Burgdorff, Executrix of the estate of Christian Burgdorff, deceased; filed Feb. 15, 1876.

No. 14. Final account of Amelia Hershman, Administratrix of Daniel Hershman, deceased; filed Feb. 17, 1876.

No. 15. Final account of Benedict Moller, deceased, Guardian of J. Reinhold Hoffman, filed by the Executors of Benedict Moller, deceased; filed Feb. 17, 1876.

No. 16. Final account of Samuel T. Boyd, Guardian of Samuel Boyd, minor child of Elizabeth Boyd, deceased; filed Feb. 18, 1876.

No. 17. Final account of Joseph Payne, Administrator of the estate of William Thompson, dec'd.; filed Feb. 18, 1876

No. 18. Partial account of Henry Stangee, Administrator of the estate of Nancy Stangee, dec'd; filed February 18, 1876.

No. 19. Final account of Christian Abbott and John Kumpf, Executors of the estate of August Abbott, dec'd; filed February 19, 1876.

No. 20. Final account of Robert H. Marshall, Guardian of F. G. Mcgeary and M. H. McGeary, filed February 19, 1876

No. 21. Final account of Stephen Mercer, Administrator of the estate of James Mercer, dec'd; filed February 21, 1876.

No. 22. Final account of John Gipperich, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Bauer, dec'd; filed February 23, 1876.

No. 23. Account of A. N. Burchfield, Administrator de bonis non of John Tomer, dec'd; filed February 26, 1876.

No. 24. Final account of Ann Sullivan, Administratrix of Cornelius Sullivan, dec'd; filed February 26, 1876.

No. 25. Partial account of Wm. B. Ross, Administrator of the estate of William Leslie, dec'd; filed February 26, 1876.

No. 26. Final account of James H. Gamble, Guardian of Alma S. Cunningham; filed February 26, 1876.

No. 27. Partial account of Wm. H. Reel, Executor of the estate of Rosanna Dougherty, dec'd; filed March 1, 1876.

No. 28. Final account of Rev. Fred. Schtedt, Guardian of minor children of Michael Wendt, dec'd; filed March 1, 1876.

No. 29. Final account of Geo. B. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of Mary Jackson, deceased; filed March 2nd, 1876.

No. 30. Final account of George Caddick, Executor of the estate of George Davis, deceased; filed March 2nd, 1876

No. 31. Final account of Barbara Belz and John Gippert, Executors of Gregor Belz, deceased; filed March 2nd, 1876

No. 32. Final account of W. Y. Evans, Executor of the estate of James Alexander, deceased; filed March 3d, 1876.

No. 33. Final account of Rev. D. Kramer, Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelius Raflis, deceased; filed March 3d, 1876.

No. 34. Final account of George Keefer, Guardian of the minor children of John Keefer, deceased; filed March 4th, 1876.

No. 35. Account of Jas. P. Patterson and Wm. M. Irwin, Executors of Joseph Irwin, deceased; filed March 4th, 1876.

No. 36. Final account of Williams Burns, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Wilkinson, deceased; filed March 6, 1876.

No. 37. Second account of Mary Ann McClurg, Executrix of the estate of Thos. McClurg, deceased; filed March 6th, 1876.

No. 38. First account of Mary Ann McClurg, Trustee of S. M. Millard; filed March 7th, 1876.

No. 39. Final account of Christian Legel, Executor of the estate of Sebastian Heilig, deceased; filed March 8th, 1876.

No. 40. Final account of Christian Legel, Testamentary Guardian of the minor children of Sebastian Heilig, deceased; filed March 8, 1876.

No. 41. Final account of Christian Legel, Testamentary Guardian of Theola Heilig, minor child of Sebastian Heilig, deceased; filed March 8, 1876.

No. 42. Final account of A. F. Walker, Administrator of the estate of Jane Walker, deceased; filed March 8, 1876.

No. 43. Partial account of R. P. Burgan, Administrator of the estate of James Burgan, deceased; filed February 16, 1876.

No. 44. Account of Daniel Young, Executor of the estate of Elizabeth Highberger, deceased; filed March 9, 1876.

No. 45. Final account of Joseph Spencer, Executor of the estate of Rebecca Grindrod, deceased; filed March 9, 1876.

No. 46. Final account of H. F. Dunham and Letitia Comstock, executors of J. G. Comstock, deceased; filed March 9, 1876.

No. 47. Final account of Thomas Reynolds, Administrator of Sidney R. Reynolds, deceased; filed March 14, 1876.

No. 48. Final account of Adam Deitz and John J. Sauk, Administrators of William Heinz, deceased; filed March 17, 1876.

No. 49. Final account of E. H. Culbertson, Executor of the estate of David Culbertson, deceased; filed March 17, 1876.

No. 50. Final account of James McCune, Administrator of the estate of David McCune, dec'd; filed March 17, 1876.

No. 51. Account of Joseph H Irwin and J. H. Lighner, Executors of the estate of Rebecca F. Lightner, dec'd; filed March 18, 1876.

No. 52. Final account of Jacob Ulrich, Administrator of the estate of Philip Ulrich, dec'd; filed March 21, 1876.

No. 53. Final account of R. B. Wills and Jane Stephenson, Executors of Joseph Stephenson, deceased; filed March 21, 1876.

No. 54. Final account of Mary Roberts, Administratrix of the estate of Dr. J. H. Roberts, dec'd; filed March 22, 1876.

No. 55. Account of M. J. Walker, Administratrix of the estate of Emeline Walker, dec'd; filed March 24, 1876.

No. 56. First account of James C. Morrow, Executor of the estate of Charles Norris, dec'd; filed March 24, 1876.

No. 57. Final account of Anne Jaggi, Administratrix of the estate of Christian Jaggi, dec'd; filed March 25, 1876.

No. 58. Final account of Emma Metz, Administratrix of the estate of Henry Metz, dec'd; filed March 25, 1876.

No. 59. Final account of Adam Mangold, Executor of the estate of Jacob Mangold, dec'd; filed March 27, 1876.

No. 60. Final account of Grace Short, Administratrix of the estate of Valentine Short, Jr., dec'd; filed March 27, 1876.

No. 61. Final account of Edward Wesp and Martha Elizabeth Wesp, Administrators of the estate of John Gross, deceased; filed March 27, 1876.

No. 62. Account of B. Maloy, Administrator of the estate of Zachariah Cartwright, dec'd; filed March 30, 1876.

No. 63. Final account of S. A. Potter, Guardian of Mary D. Potter, minor child of W. J. Potter, dec'd; filed April 1, 1876.

No. 64. Final account of Hugh A. Diamond, Acting Executor of John Diamond, dec'd; filed April 1, 1876.

No. 65. Final account of Samuel Neely, Executor of the estate of William Neely, dec'd; filed April 3, 1876.

No. 66. Final account of John Patterson, Guardian of Frank Pierce; filed April 3, 1876.

No. 67. Final account of John Sterrett, Administrator of the estate of Jesse Edmunds, dec'd; filed April 5, 1876.

No. 68. Account of Eliza Stewart, Administratrix of the estate of Thomas Little, Jr., dec'd; filed April 5, 1876.

No. 69. Final account of Wm. McDowell and R. D. Humes, Executors of James McDowell, deceased; filed April 5, 1876.

No. 70. Final account of Francis Wilson, Guardian of Virginia Wilson; filed April 6, 1876.

No. 71. Final account of Geo. Junker, Guardian of Wm. J. Junker; filed April 7, 1876.

No. 72. Account of John W. Patterson, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Rose, dec'd; filed April 8, 1876.

No. 73. Final account of Samuel McCune, Guardian of William Lanham; filed April 11, 1876.

No. 74. Final account of Samuel McCune, Guardian of John Lanham, minor child of Notley Lanham, dec'd; filed April 11, 1876.

No. 75. Final account of Samuel J. Chamberlin, Administrator of the estate of John Shepiar, dec'd; filed April 12, 1876.

No. 76. Final account of John T. Davis, Guardian of William Yaux, minor child of Walter T. Vaux, dec'd; filed April 12, 1876.

No. 77. Final account of Thomas Nee, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Woods, dec'd; filed April 13, 1876.

No. 78. Final account of C. P. Sipe, Administrator of the estate of Philip Caseman, dec'd; filed April 13, 1876.

No. 79. Final account of John Ireland, Administrator of the estate of James Ireland, dec'd; filed April 14, 1876.

No. 80. First account of Alex. Nimick, Acting Trustee of the estate of James Frazier, dec'd; filed April 14, 1876.

No. 81. Final account of Alex. Nimick, Acting Executor of the last will and testament of James Frazier, dec'd; filed April 14, 1876.

No. 82. Final account of Philomena Hager, Executrix of the estate of Louis Hager, dec'd; filed April 15, 1876.

No. 83. Final account of Michael Fickley, Administrator of the estate of John Fardner, deceased; filed April 17, 1876.

No. 84. Third account of H. W. Bigley, Administrator of the estate of Philip Bigley, deceased; filed April 17, 1876.

No. 85. Final account of Wm. B. Brickell, Guardian of the minor children of John Smith, deceased; filed April 18, 1876.

No. 86. First account of Catharine Ammonn, Administratrix of the estate of Martin Ammonn deceased; filed April 20, 1876.

No. 87. Final account of Nicholas Wurzel, Sr., Guardian of minor children of Christian Wurthner, deceased; filed April 20, 1876.

No. 88. Final account of G. Lappe and Henry Gerwig, Administrators of the estate of James Wettach, deceased; filed April 21, 1876.

No. 89. Final account of F. M. Seibert, Executor of last will and testament of Louise Probst, deceased; filed April 22, 1876.

No. 90. Partial account of Wm. Janney and Wm. McCutcheon, Executors of Alexander McKee, deceased; filed April 24, 1876.

No. 91. Account of J. H. Fowler and P. Schwenderman, Administrators of Lorenz Huss, deceased; filed April 24, 1876.

No. 92. Final account of Joseph Pierce, Administrator of the estate of George Sickman, deceased; filed April 24, 1876.

No. 93. Final account of L. Shuler, deceased, Guardian of George J. Voltz, Elizabeth Voltz and Albertina Voltz, filed by his executrix; filed April 24, 1876.

No. 94. Final account of Elizabeth McGarr, Administratrix of the estate of Edward McGarr, deceased; filed April 25, 1876.

No. 95. Account of E. P. Holland, Administrator of the estate of Amos Holland, deceased; filed April 25, 1876.

No. 96. Account of Jacob G. Leezer, Administrator of the estate of Philip Fine, deceased; filed April 26, 1876.

No. 97. Final account of W. K. Jennings, Executor of the estate of W. J. Crawford, deceased; filed April 26, 1876.

No. 98. Final account of Robert Wallace and John Campbell, Executors of John Campbell, deceased; filed April 27, 1876.

No. 99. Account of Mary Ann McClurg, Trustee of Margaret Blanche Millard; filed April 27, 1876

No. 100. Final account of Jeremiah Meek, Executor of the estate of Mary E. Onstott, deceased; filed April 27, 1876.

No. 101. Final account of Joseph Spencer and Jane Pittield, Executors of James Pittield, dec'd; filed April 27, 1876.

No. 102. Final account of Elizabeth Buechling, Executrix of the estate of William Buechling, deceased; filed April 28, 1876.

No. 103. Final account of Anton Schmitt, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Puttenhuber, deceased; filed April 28, 1876.

No. 104. Final account of Daniel Miller, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Miller, deceased; filed April 28, 1876.

No. 105. Final account of Catharine

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are rising, followed by falling barometer, in-easing easterly to southerly winds, continued warm, partly cloudy weather, and thunder storms.

Division Marshal Elected.

An adjourned meeting of the Allegheny delegates to the Centennial Convention was held in the Allegheny Common Council Chamber last evening to elect a Chief Marshal for the Allegheny division of the Fourth of July parade. Mr. W. C. Cooke, Col. T. M. Bayne and Joshua C. Patterson were nominated. Mr. Cooke was elected on the second ballot and his election made unanimous.

Allegheny Park Commission.

The Allegheny Park Commission met last evening, Mr. J. C. Patterson presiding. Messrs. Marshall, Lea and Slack were appointed a committee to confer with the joint Centennial Committee of Councils in regard to allowing the holding of the meeting in the Parks on July 4th. Several other routine matters were transacted, after which the Commission adjourned.

Death of a Mexican War Veteran.

General Robert Orr, a Mexican war veteran, died at Kittanning, Pa., on Monday, in the ninety-first year of his age. He was born at Hannahstown, Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1785, and filled many important offices during his lifetime. He was a member of Congress during the administration of John Quincy Adams, and was, with one exception, the oldest survivor of the Pennsylvania Legislature, he having served in that body during the session of 1815-17.

The Best Cough Mixture.

Thick boots and shoes with plenty of air and exercise will do much to prevent many of the ills that flesh is heir to. And in this respect R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, is worth a dozen of doctors, and the boots and shoes sold by him are genuine preventives of coughs, pneumonia and kindred diseases, and the prices asked are so low for boots and shoes of good quality, that no one can afford to be without them, or to buy at any other shoe house. Twenty per cent. less than any other house dare sell.

Two Attempts at Suicide.

On Monday evening a young woman named Alice Kauffman, living at the saloon of Edward Wright, on Penn avenue in the Seventeenth ward, attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. The attempt was discovered soon after, and a physician being summoned succeeded in saving her life by the use of a stomach pump. She insisted that she was tired of life and would end it on the first opportunity, but did not state the reason for her determination.

A report was made to Chief Hartzell yesterday that a man on Sarah street, above Twenty-eighth street, South Side, had attempted to cut his throat on Monday night. Inquiry, however, did not give facts sufficient to corroborate the story.

Body Found.

At an early hour yesterday morning the body of an unknown woman was found floating in the Allegheny river near the railroad bridge. It was taken out of the water and the Coroner notified who had it removed to Mr. Williams' undertaking rooms on Fifth avenue, where it remains for identification. The body had evidently lain in the water for several days, and the supposition is that it had floated down from some distance above, as no one in this locality knows any knowledge of a woman being drowned recently in or about the cities. The body is that of a woman of forty or forty-five years old, and was dressed in a pink calico dress, having neither shoes, stockings or bonnet on. The Coroner will hold an inquest this evening.

The Centennial and the Sabbath.

Rev. Mr. Henderson delivered a sermon in the Presbyterian church, Wilkinsburg, Sunday evening, upon the question of opening the Centennial on Sunday, to a large congregation. The discourse was one of the most eloquent and forcible argumentations that has been delivered on the subject. The speaker held that the movement to have the exhibition open on Sunday was an attempt to destroy the sacredness of the American Sabbath. He thought that if the working people and the strangers, living at great distances, cheerfully sacrifice their money and time in visiting the National Exposition it was not asking too much of the residents of Philadelphia and the farmers of the neighborhood to follow so patriotic an example, and not seek to desecrate the Lord's day. At the close of the sermon appropriate resolutions were adopted by a standing vote of the congregation.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the same place, held a meeting in its hall Monday evening, at which the subject was discussed with considerable feeling At the close strong resolutions were passed endorsing the action of the Commissioners in closing the Exhibition on the Sabbath.

AN INCIPIENT RIOT.

Thieves and Roughies at Friendship Grove Try to Inaugurate a General Row—Arrest of the Fakes.

Rumors were rife on the streets last evening that a first-class riot of gigantic proportions had occurred at Friendship Park during the afternoon, in which several persons were injured, a number perhaps fatally. As usual Madam Rumor had greatly over-estimated the damage done, and—the reporters lost a good item. Sifted down to the facts the "riot" resolves itself into just this:

About four o'clock a number of thieves, pickpockets and rowdies, principally from the "Bull Run" district, put in an appearance practicing the profession of relieving heavy pockets of their weight of cash, inaugurated several fights. The detachment of police detailed was on the ground prevented equate to quell the disturbances, because as soon as a fight commenced the spectators would crowd around the combatants and keep out the officers. Word was then sent to the Mayor's office for reinforcements, and the police detachment on duty at Allegheny Cemetery was summoned to the scene. The Chief Marshal, Chief Hartzell and Detectives Rivers and Scott immediately started for the park, the Chief and detectives, however, only going all the way, gathering up as they went a number of "roughs" who were hurried forward in a wagon pressed into service for the occasion. In a few minutes after word of the affair was received at City Hall, upwards of thirty policemen were on the ground. The sale of liquors upon the ground was stopped, four or five arrests made, and what, no doubt, would have really proved a formidable riot, was nipped in the bud. As it resulted, the police proved to be no more than a rather exaggerated case of disorderly conduct. The excellent police force of the city, and especially by its management, are, however, to be thanked for this.

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Philadelphia has her Centennial, Pittsburgh has her water works, and the ladies of the city have a Fashion Emporium at R. A. HALL'S, No. 55 Fourth avenue, where is manufactured to order any style of Wigs, Toupees, Braids, Half Wigs, Switches, Curls, Frizzes, or orders will be received for the most reliable houses in the east. Curls and Switches made from combings. Special attention given to Hair Jewelry.

THE R. P. SYNOD.

Proceedings of Yesterday's Session—A Deliverance in the Matter of the Call to Professor Sloane—Letter From the U. P. Church—The March of Intemperance—Distribution of Supplies

The R. P. Synod convened at the usual hour yesterday morning in the Sandusky street church. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises, and in conversing about "The Best Means of Promoting a Revival in the Christian Church."

Rev. Mr. Bayles said the consideration of the means of revival includes a simple faith in Christ, along with the plain preaching of the Gospel. Many go to meetings not expecting great results. We should have an earnest faith in Jesus Christ, our Saviour.

Rev. Joseph Hunter said: A reformation in the department of the finances should be attended to at once. People are in a bad condition who do not pay for the schemes of the church. They should be revived with reference to their pockets.

Rev. D. S. Faris added that the great means is evidently faithful preaching of the Gospel. Let the whole truth be preached, and let the preaching be earnest. When ministers have no ends of their own, such as preaching for their own advancement, they will succeed. It is not always the eloquent instruments, nor the best grammar which is blessed. Sometimes the humblest are most successful in winning souls to Christ.

Rev. D. S. Martin illustrated his views by saying that a carpenter may open his tool-chest and display his tools but not be able to build. Like the Fulton street prayer meeting, we should have special cases presented for prayer.

Dr. Milligan said the desideratum was not loud mouthed petitions but simply asking. We should not quench the spirit by negligence, but work in God's cause.

Elder Huston thought the word of God was the chief instrument, connected with earnest believing and continued prayer.

Prof. Crowe said spasmodic efforts were universally a failure and always would be a failure. There is no furlough in the great army of Christ and no surrender.

LETTER FROM THE U. P. CHURCH.

A letter was read from Rev. T. J. Kennedy, a representative of the U. P. Church, from which the following is extracted:

"There are many ties of social and historical interest binding us together as Christian bodies, to say nothing of the more sacred bonds of our common faith, that no opportunity like this of greeting each other in the name of Christ should be lost. But it is the more important that as conservators of the truth and defenders of the faith, and witnesses for Christ we may say to each other from year to year, "Be strong of good courage." We accord to you and your people all due credit for the earnestness and zeal with which you have for years fought for the honor of Christ, and the good of the nation, "The religious amendment of the National Constitution." In this and other matters of vital importance to the Church and the State, we trust that the Reformed and United Presbyterians will unite their sympathies more and more, and that, inspired by the same spirit, and energised by the same strength, they may ever exhibit a united testimony for truth and right. Never in the history of our country were good and true men so much needed—so much worth as to-day. I can safely say in behalf of our General Assembly, that we cherish more than ordinary regard toward you and your people, for your Christian integrity, and purity and steadfastness of your faith. Let us stimulate each other by mutual confidence and co-operation to higher attainments, remembering that "According to your faith be it unto you," is the great law of blessing and success. Let us assure you, dear brethren, of our esteem and love, and in behalf of our General Assembly extend to you our Christian salutations and paternal regards."

PRESBYTERIAL COUNCIL IN LONDON.

Dr. Sloane, who was present at the conference last July in London, made a report, from which we take the following excerpts: The meeting was largely attended, delegates to the number of nearly one hundred being present from almost every Presbyterian church in the world. The conference continued its sessions during three days, with great harmony and unanimity of sentiment. A constitution was adopted, which was the principal work of the meeting, and, together with devotional exercises, occupied most of the time. The United Presbyterians of this country had entrusted to your delegate a paper containing a request that the inspired Psalms be declared to be the only manual of praise. This request from so large and influential a body was felt by your delegate to be a great additional strength in presenting the same view on behalf of this Synod. The proposal was received with and treated in the kindest manner. Prof. Wilson, of the Western Seminary of this city, and others expressed themselves as willing to grant the request. This question was referred to the Alliance to meet in Edinburgh. The inspired psalms were used exclusively in the devotional exercises of the Conference. There is strong probability no other will be employed in the meetings in the British Isles. In accordance with the scale agreed upon we will be entitled in future meetings to one delegate and one address.

Dr. Sloane was appointed to go to Edinburgh.

A communication was read from a committee appointed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick and Dr. Sloane was requested by this Synod with a view to obtaining a union with the R. P. Church in the United States. It was approved.

Afternoon Session.

The discussion on the presentation of the call upon Rev. Dr. Sloane was resumed, when the following resolutions were presented by Rev. D. McAllister:

Resolved, That in calling our Professors to their duties in the Theological Seminary, it was and is the intention and will of Synod that they should devote themselves wholly to their special duties, and that there may be no occasion, from want of support, for assuming pastoral charges, it is further

Resolved, That Synod shall secure the prompt and full payment of their salaries equate to quell the disturbances, because as soon as a fight commenced the spectators would crowd around the combatants and keep out the officers. Word was then sent to the Mayor's office for reinforcements, and the police detachment on duty at Allegheny Cemetery was summoned to the scene. Chief Marshal Hazlett and Detectives Rivers and Scott immediately started for the park, the Chief and detectives, however, only going all the way, gathering up as they went a number of "roughs" who were hurried forward in a wagon pressed into service for the occasion. In a few minutes after word of the affair was received at City Hall, upwards of thirty policemen were on the ground. The sale of liquors upon the ground was stopped, four or five arrests made, and what, no doubt, would have really proved a formidable riot, was nipped in the bud. As it resulted, the police proved to be no more than a rather exaggerated case of disorderly conduct. The excellent police force of the city, and especially by its management, are, however, to be thanked for this.

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ber, December, January and February; S. A. George, May; J. J. McLurkin, June, November and December.

Illinois Presbytery—D. H. Coulter, June, July, November and December; J. R. Wylie, August; J. M. Foster, April and May; J. Wallace, June and November.

Iowa Presbytery—D. H. Coulter, October, March, April and May. R. Hutchison, Rev. D. B. Wilson was requested to visit Nova Scotia and New Brunswick some time during the summer.

The report of the Committee on the Sustentation Fund was adopted. A minimum salary must be secured to ministers in country places of $800, and in large cities of $1,600. The general scheme was adopted.

A letter was read from a committee representing the three R. P. churches in the two cities, extending a cordial welcome to the Synod to meet in Allegheny city in 1877. This invitation was thankfully received, and the Synod agreed to the kind proposal.

NATIONAL REFORM.

The chairman of the Committee on National Reform, Dr. Sloane, reported that a National Convention had been called to meet in Philadelphia on the 28th of June, and recommended the following resolutions:

1. That for the constant and cheering progress of this cause we accord our profound thankfulness to God.

2. That we urge on all our ministers and members the most diligent and self-denying efforts to increase the numbers and promote the success of the approaching National Convention in Philadelphia.

A Chinese mission is to be opened in San Francisco, Rev. N. R. Johnston already in the field. The cause is commended to the liberality of the people.

The change proposed on the Fourth Term of Communion was transferred to the next Synod.

The following was presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Synod extends a hearty vote of thanks to the people of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity for their kindness and hospitality to the members of this court during its session in Allegheny.

The Synod then adjourned until next year.

SEVENTEEN TO SIX.

And That's How the Alleghenys Won Their Victory Yesterday.

Fully three thousand people witnessed the game of baseball in Union Park yesterday afternoon between the Alleghenys and Neshannocks clubs. The rivalry between these two nines is very great, and every time a contest between them is announced it never fails to attract a large crowd when it occurs, but yesterday the attendance surpassed all expectations. Of the seven games these clubs have agreed to play to settle the question of superiority, four have taken place and each has won two—yesterday's being the second for the Alleghenys. The game was called about half past three o'clock by Mr. John McClintock, umpire, Meadville, with the Neshannocks at the bat. Hagan pitched for the Alleghenys and Lane caught, until the sixth inning, when their places were taken by Blackmore and McClosky. Neither club succeeded in scoring until the third inning, when Bennett made a run for the Neshannocks. The Alleghenys then went to the bat and before they were retired scored nine runs, six of which were made after two of their players had been put out. The Neshannocks seemed to be completely demoralized by such bewildering success, and made error after error, of each of which their opponents were quick to take advantage. Their throwing was particularly wild and, in connection with the tremendous batting of the Alleghenys, wasn't much calculated to prevent the latter from piling up the runs. The Alleghenys had no other score during the game the final result shows that they would have won, but not content with nine runs they added eight more to them before the close. In one inning in the fourth and four in the fifth complete the score of the Neshannocks. To the manifest weakening in Hagan's delivery in the fifth inning can be partially ascribed the four runs noted. They hit his balls briskly, and if Blackmore had not been substituted in the following inning the result might have been disastrous. By heavy batting the Alleghenys made five more runs in the sixth inning and one each in the eighth and ninth. They found no difficulty at all in disposing of Morris' balls, and knocked them to all parts of the field. On the other side the N.'s failed to bat Hagan with their usual power, and as to Blackmore they got but few of his balls outside the in-field. It must be acknowledged by all that the game yesterday's game that the Neshannocks were out-batted and out-fielded, and they gracefully acknowledged that fact last night. In the ninth inning Dick made a fine and beautiful double play. O'Neil sent him a hot liner, which he gathered in, and promptly sending it to first base caught Bennett on it was all over. Score and Summary of this inning that Gallagher made a home run on a ball he knocked over the fence. The All-ghenys made nineteen base hits and the Neshannocks nine. The score is as follows:

ALLEGHENY.	O.	R.	B.	NESHANNOCKS.	O.	R.	B.
Junkin, 3 b	3	3	3	Dickson, 1 b	3	1	2
Lane, c f	1	2	2	Creamer, s. s	2	1	2
Quiel, 2 b	2	2	2	Park, r. f	3	0	1
Ritchie, s. s	5	0	1	Ellis, 2 b	2	1	2
Hagan, p	1	2	1	Williamson, c	3	0	1
Blackmore, p	4	2	1	McBride, c. f	4	0	0
Wilkinson, 1 b	4	2	1	Morris, p	4	0	0
Gallagher, l. f	2	2	3	Bennett, r. f	2	1	1
McClosky, c	3	3	3	O'Neill, 1 f	2	1	0
	27	17	19		27	6	9

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Alleghenys.....0 0 0 1 0 0 9 6 1—17
Neshannocks.....0 0 1 1 4 0 0 0 0—6

The first championship game at Boston yesterday between the Chicago and Boston clubs was witnessed by twenty thousand people, many of whom were within the grounds. The game was hotly contested, and was won by the Chicagos by a score of 5 to 1. In the respect of batting the Bostons had a slight lead, but the game was a careless base running and wild pitching.

At Philadelphia the game between the Athletics and St. Louis was won by the latter. The former made six base hits, and the St. Louis ten. Following is the score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Athletics.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
St. Louis.....1 0 0 2 0 1 1 2 0—7

The Mutuals defeated the Louisvilles at New York by the following score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Mutuals.....0 0 0 0 1 0 5 0 0—7
Louisville.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

At Hartford, the Cincinnatis were laid out by the Hartfords by a score of 6 to 0. The Hartfords scored 2 in the eighth and 4 in the ninth inning.

At Indianapolis—Buckeyes, 21; Capital City, 6.

A game was played at Braddock's yesterday between the Bakewell & Marthens and Stevenson & Foster nines. The latter claim the game by a score of 18 to 7, but their opponents say it should have been a draw, and that a reversal decision of the umpire gave them the victory. Welsh, of the Iron City, caught for the S. & F. boys.

At Wheeling—Actives 16, Standards 6. But eight innings were played, the game being stopped to allow the Actives to catch the train.

BY THOMAS F. STEWART.

Trustees' Sale of Sable Iron and Nail Works.

We will offer at Public Sale on Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Sable Iron Works, corner Thirteenth and Etna streets, Pittsburgh, the following property, to-wit:

The Sable Iron and Nail works, situated in the Ninth ward, comprising the Mill, Nail Factory, office, Tenements, and five-eighths in interest in the Sable Coal Company.

Also, at the same time and place, the Homestead of Christopher Zug, situated in the Fourteenth ward, and comprising about 11 acres of Land (fronting on Fifth avenue), with House, Outbuildings, Grapery, Greenhouse, &c.

Further information and description in detail may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.

REUBEN MILLER,
JOHN S. SLAGLE,
Trustees.
THOMAS F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

The Finely Dressed

Show window at E. DeRoy's Loan Office is admired by every one. But few people are aware that the unredeemed jewely therein can be bought at old gold prices. These goods are all pawned by "hard-up" people, and must be sold to pay advances. Don't forget the location—*Gazette* building, 153 and 155 Smithfield street.

Roasted Alive.

Persons with heavy clothes on can realize the above. Procure some summer clothing, at one-fourth their value, see the unredeemed goods at E. DeRoy's Grand Central Loan Office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building.

The United States Life Insurance Co., of New York, has a well established General Agency at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, under J. Palmer O'Neil's charge. The company's strength, security and fair-dealing are matters of record. Capable men should apply at once to him for sub-agencies and full information. Above all, allow no persuasion to induce you to take out a policy in any company before you communicate with him. sw

For Rent.

Brick House on Fifth avenue, near Neville street, containing ten rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of
J. D. CARLISLE.
ws

Northeast Corner

of Sixth and Smithfield street (GAZETTE building), Nos. 153 and 155, is the exact location of E. DeRoy's Grand Central Loan Office. Don't forget.
Unredeemed Clothing.

HOMOEOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Another Express Robbery

would startle everybody, but not half as much as E. DeRoy does in selling unredeemed clothing. Large lot just opened. Grand Central Loan office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building. Don't forget the place.

W. J France

has better Teas for 50 cents than any other competing House at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

OUR DEAD HEROES.

How Decoration Day was Observed in the two Cities—A More General Commemoration Than Ever Before—A Large Turnout in the Cemeteries, and a Fine Display of Bunting.

Never before was Decoration Day more generally observed in the two cities, and more especially in Pittsburgh. The general spirit of patriotism that is prevalent in this Centennial year of the existence of the nation prompted the citizens to remember with grateful feelings the heroes of the country who laid down their lives to preserve intact the principles bequeathed us by the hardy and brave soldiers of 1776. Not only were all public offices and banks closed, but so also were many private institutions including numerous wholesale and retail mercantile establishments, and manufactories of different descriptions. On most of the principal streets flags and appropriate decorations were lavishly displayed, Penn avenue being especially noticeable in this respect. Along the latter thoroughfare from below Sixth street for a long distance above Allegheny Cemetery, was presented an almost unbroken view of flags, banners, transparencies, drapery and floral decorations. The principal portion of Fifth avenue and a large portion of Smithfield street, this city, and Federal and Ohio streets, Allegheny, were also appropriately decorated, but not with the profusion and unanimity of Penn avenue. Amid all these evidences of a gala day, and the general air of a holiday that the cities wore, there was, however, an undercurrent of quietness that well accorded with the occasion. With one single exception no display of undue hilarity or lawlessness was made, and the shades of evening fell upon the multitudes with nothing having occured to break in upon the train of tender memories that the proceedings of the day had awakened.

Contrary to usual custom, no procession was had in this city. In the forenoon a number of the members of Post 117 decorated, in a somewhat informal manner, the graves of soldiers in the East End, Wilkinsburg, and other places in that vicinity. About one o'clock Post 3 left the G. A. R. Hall, on Fourth avenue, and proceeded by way of Fourth avenue, Smithfield street, Fifth avenue and Market street to the street cars on Penn avenue, preceded by the St. Cecelia band. Thence by the cars they went to Allegheny Cemetery, and at General Hays' monument met Post 117 from the East End. At the monument a very large crowd of spectators had assembled, and indeed during the entire day, the cemetery was thronged with thousands drawn thither by the events that took place to-day. The Neshannock Cornet band, of Neshannock Centre, Pa., and decorated the graves of several hundred soldiers who have been buried there. The Post met at their hall at seven o'clock, and was formed by Past Commander Patterson. Preceded by R. B. Robinson's brass band, of Allegheny, it marched to the cemetery. Arriving at the gates the band formed in open order and played the funeral dirge while the members of the Post then deployed in two squads, under Abe Patterson and W. W. Tyson, in open skirmish order, and proceeded to decorate the graves in that portion of the cemetery which was formerly Mt. Union. Two hundred rose bushes had been provided and these were planted on the graves, where they will bloom each succeeding year, and thereby thereby pressed into the service of decorating the mounds which have become the objects of so much affectionate care. The work in Hillside being finished the column reformed and crossed the road to Hilldale Cemetery, where the same programme was observed. The proceedings were witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives of the dead soldiers, many of whom came out early in the morning with flags and flowers to assist in the ceremonies. The decorating had barely been finished when a detail from the old Sixty-first Pennsylvania Veterans, together with a detachment from Knap's Battery, arrived and assisted in decorating the graves of some in whom they felt an especial interest. Half a dozen or more of the members of Knap's Battery are interred in Hillside Cemetery. The Troy Hill Cemeteries were attended to by Company B, Ninth Reserves, and Voegtly's Cemetery by some of Knap's Battery boys. All these burying grounds contain the dust of some of those who died fighting the battles of their country, and no matter how few the graves are it would not have been right or just to neglect them. During the entire forenoon these cemeteries were thronged by people, attracted thither by the opposite motives of curiosity and duty.

The services on Monument Hill were preceded by a street parade of a military and civic character. The column formed on Ohio street, with its right resting on Federal street, and took up the line of march shortly before three o'clock. It moved up Federal street, along North avenue, and up Irwin avenue to Monument Hill, in the following order: A detachment of police composed the advance guard, followed by Robinson's band leading the Nineteenth Regiment under command of Capt. McFarland; then came Knap's Battery, Capt. E. Swartz; a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workingmen, the Sixty-first Regiment P. V. V., with Post 88, G. A. R., bringing up the rear. Upon arriving at the monument the following programme of exercises was observed:

Reading of orders of National and Department Headquarters—By Post Adjutant J. A. McLaughlin.
Grand Army Hymn—By the assemblage.
Prayer—Rev. S. R. Frazier.
Hymn—U. M. E. Choir.
Song—Cover them over with beautiful flowers—By the Choir.
Oration—Col. Richard Realf.
Poem—Wm. Mason Evans.
Song—By the Choir.
Decoration of the monument by comrades Caldwell, Wood and Stevenson.
Doxology—"Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."
Benediction—Rev. L. McGuire.

Monument Hill was alive with thousands of people. The effect at a distance of the bright colors worn by the ladies, contrasting with the green sward, was very pretty. The delivery of the oration, the reading of the poem, and all the other exercises found attentive and interested auditors. When they had been completed the spectators dispersed and Decoration Day was actically closed.

South of the River.

The observance of the day on the South Side, although the procession may not have been so large as on the North Side, was as complete, and the ceremonies fully as impressive. The decorations were far more general than they were on this side or in Allegheny. Carson street, the principal thoroughfare, displayed more bunting and evergreens than any other street in the two cities, and the houses throughout the entire districts were generally decorated.

At an early hour the several societies participating in the ceremonies, consisting of Post 151 G. A. R. Castle 18 and 20, A. O. K. of M. C., Orange Lodge A. P. A., No. 74, the German Truners, Abraham Lincoln Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a large number of Sabbath school children and citizens assembled at their respective places of meeting, and soon after took up the position assigned them by the Chief Marshal, F. W. Willock. Promptly at eight o'clock the order to move was given, and, without any delay, the procession, numbering several hundred, moved over the following route: Up Carson street to Eighteenth; up Eighteenth to the Brownsville pike, and thence to the several cemeteries. Each person in the procession was supplied with a fine boquet of flowers, intended to be strewn over the graves of the dead heroes. The decorations along the route of the procession were exceedingly elaborate, and the side walks along the entire line were crowded with people. Business throughout the city, or that portion of it, was generally suspended, and the day being remarkably pleasant, the turnout of citizens was larger than it otherwise would have been.

The several cemeteries, or burying places, were visited in the following order: St. Michael's cemetery, Luthern cemetery, Methodist cemetery, South Side cemetery, Zimmerman's cemetery, Concord cemetery, where the graves of all soldiers were decorated or strewn with flowers, and appropriate services held, after which the procession reformed and marched to the Methodist grave yard, where the memorial ceremonies proper were held.

A fervent and impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Humphreys, after which eloquent addresses were delivered by Revs. Westfield and Humphreys.

At no time since the inauguration of the custom has the day been more generally or more appropriately observed, or commemorated on the South Side than it was yesterday.

BREVITIES.

····None of the Courts were in session yesterday.

····The citizens of Uniontown have expressed themselves in opposition to Sunday opening of the Centennial.

····Work on the foundation of the new drinking fountain to which the windmill is to be attached, in Allegheny West Park, was commenced yesterday.

····The saloon keepers displayed more bunting yesterday than any other class of men, not because they were patriotic, but because there are rum of them.

····The freight boat James J. Jackson will start for Huntington this morning with a cargo of 3,500 barrels of oil to be shipped to Richmond. This makes the fifth lot by that route.

····We have received from Mr. Eaton, of the Duquesne Greys, a list of the members of that organization who were killed in the battles of the Mexican war and the Rebellion.

····The Sir Knights of Pittsburgh and Temple Commanderies left yesterday morning for Philadelphia, where they will participate in the reunion and parade which takes place to-morrow.

····At a meeting last night of the Board of School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, Mr Joel Smith was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Wm. Brown.

····Hirman Kelly was yesterday arrested, charged with stealing a silver watch from H. Kennedy, an employee of the steamer Seven Sons. The accused was committed for a hearing to-day.

····There will be a meeting of the 21st Congressional District Christian Temperance Union in the Alliance rooms on Thursday at 2½ o'clock P. M., at which each temperance band is requested to send there delegates.

····A number of petrified bodies were recently discovered by workmen engaged in disentering bodies at the Baptist burrying ground at Sharon, Pa. One body was complete petrified and in a very remarkable state of preservation.

····The June number of Wm. Semple's *Ladies' Journal* gives strong indications of soon being a rival of *Godey* and *Demorest*. It is printed on beautiful tinted paper, is full of wise and practical selections, contains the latest styles of the toilette, with many timely hints on the art of dressmaking, so given as to be intelligible to an amateur in the art.

····The remains of Bliss, who committed suicide by cutting his throat last week, were buried yesterday at the expense of Mr. Williams, the undertaker, embalmed the body and it was kept in his establishment until yesterday, in expectation of hearing from his friends, who had been both written and telegraphed to but they failed to reply.

····A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Union Sunday School Normal Class was held in the Smithfield Street church last evening. The question for discussion was "Outlines of Bible History vs. Chronology." Rev. J. S. Wrightnower delivered a somewhat lengthy but very interesting address on the subject, after which the class engaged in a general discussion of the question. The attendance was moderate.

····During the ceremonies on Monument Hill, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon a lady who was walking along Rebecca street was struck in the face and severely injured by a stone thrown from the hill. Information was lodged with Chief Hazlett of the houses fronting on Rebecca street were not safe to be in, as a perfect hail of stones fell and rolled into them. The residents of the neighborhood were very much annoyed by it.

····The Iron Association has submitted to the puddlers a proposition to pay $4.75 per ton on a 2½ card, with an advance of 15 cents per ton on every point in advance on the card. The puddlers asked for a sliding scale giving 20 cents advance for every one-tenth advance on the card, and the Iron Association will have to see and meet at the last proposition of the Iron Association splits the difference, it is believed it will be accepted. A conference was held yesterday, but the results are not known.

····The *Commercial's* special from Washington in Monday's issue alluding to the presence in the Capitol of Hon. S. Newton Pettis, of Meadville, imputes to him the purpose of securing a distribution of Centennial buys in congressional districts to promote his chances of election to Congress, and says: "It is ascertained that Mr. Pettis' wishes will not be accepted." We have been informed that Mr. Pettis' sole effort at Washington was to induce the Post Master General to establish a postoffice at Vallonia, a suburb of Meadville, and that in this he was highly successful. Notwithstanding influential opposition, he took the papers home with him, his interview with Gov. Jewell was most cordial and satisfactory.

····While proceeding to the scene of conflict at Friendship Park last evening, Chief Hartzell received a rather severe cut on his right arm. He was riding in one of the open cars of the Penn street line, and a member of the G. A. R. was attempting to pass along the car, when he came near to the front of the car, when a car coming from the opposite direction struck the G. A. R. man and knocked him violently against the Chief. The latter's arm was driven against one of the uprights that support the roof of the car, causing the injury mentioned. The ex-soldier was bumped about between the two cars and finally fell upon the street, escaping without injury.

PERSONAL.

***City Clerk Morrow writes home from Philadelphia that owing to his duties at the U. P. General Assembly, he fears he will be unable to visit the Centennial.

Nature's Gayest Mood.

To be indifferent or insensible to the charms of dress, argues a littleness of mind, which can be cured by visiting the Merchant Tailoring House of Eisner & Phillips, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, where is a display of fresh and beautiful patterns in suitings, rich in quality and fashionable in style. Ready-made clothing on hand for men, youths and boys, made with as much precision as if ordered to measure. Suits made to order of finest and best material, with guarantee as to fit, at very low figures.

Unredeemed Watches.

Gent's Silver Watches from $4.00 upward. Gold Hunting and Open-case Watches sold for what was loaned on them, at Emanuel DeRoy's Grand Central Loan Office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street, GAZETTE Building. 'Nuff ced.

The Best Bargain in Unlaundried Shirts Ever Sold.

We have bought over 500 dozen of the celebrated French Yoke Shirts, made from Wamsutta Muslin and the best quality of 2200 Irish Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, finished complete with Buttons, Linen Holes and Eyelets. Every shirt warranted to be a perfect fit. We guarantee this shirt to be as good quality as can be made at *any* price. We will sell them for the present at $12 per dozen or ONE DOLLAR EACH. Call and examine them. They are the best bargain in shirts ever sold.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny.

"I Have Struck It,"

is the general expression of those who have occasion to buy unredeemed Jewelry at E. DeRoy's Grand Central Loan Office. No matter what you want, Sleeve Buttons, Shirt Studs or anything